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**WEEK ENDING MAY 11, 1956**

No. 19

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# Railroad Lobbies Top First Quarter Spending

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## **The Authoritative Reference on Congress**

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of May 11, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)		Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD			
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56 Passed 3-19-56 Vetoed 4-16-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55 Passed 4-20-55 Signed 4-11-56
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56 Passed 2-8-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55 Passed 2-6-56 Vetoed 2-17-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)			
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56		
HOUSING			
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56
DEPRESSED AREAS			
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56 Passed 5-10-56
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56 Passed 3-26-56 Signed 3-29-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 9228)			

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office bill. Both houses have passed the Interior Appropriations and the bill is in conference. House has passed Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices, District of Columbia, State-Justice-Judiciary, Commerce, Defense Dept. and reported Agriculture bill.

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## RAILROAD ASSN. TOPS LOBBY SPENDING

The Assn. of American Railroads, making a strong bid for changes in national transportation policy, reported spending \$46,402 as of March 31 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act to become top spender for the first three months of 1956. Second highest reported spender was the Joint Committee of Consumers and Small Producers of Natural Gas which listed \$37,686.

The American Trucking Assns., opposing the policy changes advocated by the railroads, was third high spender with \$35,907 reported. In fourth place was the newly merged AFL-CIO, with reported spending of \$34,306; fifth was the American Farm Bureau Federation reporting \$30,121.

### Increases Noted

With one exception, all the groups that reported spending more than \$20,000 said more money was spent to influence lawmaking in the first three months of 1956 than during the same period of 1955. The largest increase, filed by ATA, amounted to \$33,619. The AAR increased by \$33,227 and the Colorado River Commission said it spent \$23,123 more in 1956. Other increases amounted to thousands of dollars in each case.

The only decrease in spending was reported by the merged AFL-CIO. The combined reports of the two groups for January-March 1955 was \$69,331. However, the merged group reported a drop of \$35,025 in first quarter spending in the first three months of 1956. The unions attributed the decrease to a more efficient operation.

### ADDITIONAL GROUPS REPORT

The total lobby spending was boosted also by the addition of 37 groups to the reporting roles.

According to a Congressional Quarterly survey of official reports to Congress, 199 lobby groups spent \$1,087,404 to influence legislation during the first three months of 1956. The first quarter 1955 total, based on 162 reports was \$899,392.

Under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 all groups whose principal purpose is to influence legislation are required to register and file quarterly accounts of their receipts and expenditures. However, since the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the case of U.S. vs. Harriss, et al (347 USC 612), some groups have announced a change in reporting techniques. (1954 Almanac, p. 674; 1955 Almanac, p. 680)

Some of the groups included in the CQ survey reported after the deadline of April 10 when first quarterly reports are due according to law. More late reports are expected in May and even June.

### Top Spenders

Eleven lobby groups reported spending more than \$20,000 during the first quarter of 1956. The groups, with reported 1955 first quarter spending for comparison:

Organization	First Quarter Spending	
	1956	1955
Assn. of American Railroads	\$46,402.59	\$13,175.58
Joint Committee of Consumers and Producers of Natural Gas	37,686.00	*
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	35,907.15	2,288.21
AFL-CIO	34,306.75	69,331.66**
American Farm Bureau Federation	30,121.00	26,742.00
Colorado River Assn.	29,942.51	6,810.42
Southern States Industrial Council	28,583.12	25,259.35
National Farmers' Union	27,598.09	19,328.62
American Legion	26,594.11	21,320.78
General Gas Committee	28,815.02	27,265.47
U.S. Cuban Sugar Council	21,848.07	13,090.30
Council of Local Gas Cos.	21,288.11	*

\* Not organized first quarter 1955.

\*\* Merged December 1955.

### Spending Rise Cause

In addition to the railroad association attempt to change the national transportation policy, CQ's list of top spenders reflected other major lobby efforts of the current session. For example the fight over natural gas regulation brought top billing to three groups whose major interest was either for or against the issue. (See box) These three groups reported a total of \$87,789 for lobbying purposes. (Weekly Report, p. 67, 165)

Stepped-up activity related to the omnibus farm bill accounts for increased spending by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers' Union. The two groups reported a total of \$57,719. The American Trucking Assns.' first quarter spending of \$35,907 in 1956 was related to the truckers' efforts in support of an expanded highway program pending in Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 395)

Finally, the Colorado River Assn., representing California interests, spent \$29,942 in a vain effort to prevent passage of the Colorado River Storage Project. (Weekly Report, p. 121, 257)

## \$10,000-\$20,000 Class

Twenty-three groups reported spending more than \$10,000 the first three months of 1956: American Dental Assn., \$19,937; Friends Committee on National Legislation, \$19,476; American Federation of Musicians, \$18,852; Council of State Chambers of Commerce, \$18,816; National Housing Conference, \$17,823; Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, \$17,671; National Assn. of Electric Cos., \$17,574; American Retail Federation, \$16,637; U.S. Savings & Loan League, \$16,627.

American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, \$15,919; American Petroleum Institute, \$15,866; National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., \$15,500; American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc., \$14,847; National Reclamation Assn., \$14,365; International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO), \$13,862; National Education Assn., \$12,442; Independent Bankers Assn., \$12,441; National Federation of Post Office Clerks, \$12,148; Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc., \$11,647; American Medical Assn., \$11,646; Air Transport Assn. of America, \$10,708; Emergency Conservation Assn., \$10,320; and Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy, \$10,073. (For over \$20,000 spending, see box, p. 525)

### AAR Profile

A profile of the first quarter 1956 top spender:  
NAME -- Association of American Railroads.

ADDRESS -- AAR has three general offices: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 30 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y., and Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1934.

MEMBERSHIP -- 196 railroads in the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

PURPOSE -- To achieve "more efficient and economical handling of matters of common concern in the whole field of railroading."

OFFICERS -- William T. Faricy, president, and Jardine Carter Fort, vice president and general counsel both of Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Fort, Burton N. Behling, Joseph G. Feeney, P.H. Mathews, Joseph V. McLaughlin, Kimball Sanborn, Hal H. Hale and Carlisle, Bargeron & Associates are all registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1955, \$104,806; 1956 first quarter, \$46,402.

PUBLICATION -- Railway Digest of Developments and Comments, monthly.

ORGANIZATION -- Board of Directors: Composed of seven chief executives of western lines, six from the East and four from the South. Departments: Over 600 employees carry on the work of AAR in six departments -- Operations and Maintenance; Law; Research; Traffic; Finance, Accounting, Taxation and Valuation; and Public Relations.

1956 LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM -- AAR has declared an interest in the following legislation pending before Congress:

#### FOR

The group is supporting in whole or in part, or is seeking amendments to:

### AAR Spending Breakdown

	First Quarter Reports 1956	1955
Public Relations	\$ 1,211.00	
Wages, Salaries, Fees, etc.	38,653.98	\$ 8,955.01
Printing	213.99	
Office Overhead	3,952.71	1,091.93
Telephone and Telegraph	495.12	161.03
Travel, food, lodging and entertainment	1,598.14	1,798.77
All other expenditures	277.65	2,410.71
TOTAL	\$46,402.59	\$14,457.45

S 1920, HR 6141 and HR 6142 -- bills called the Transportation Amendments Act of 1955 to revise the national transportation policy. (1955 Almanac, p. 531)

HR 10660 to authorize an expanded highway program and increase highway user taxes to pay for such expansion. (Weekly Report, p. 510)

HR 4627 and S 923 providing penalties for transportation of advertisements of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce.

HR 7247 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to gain or loss in certain railroad mergers.

HR 5265 to exempt foreign transportation from the federal excise tax except the domestic portion purchased in the U.S.

HR 9739 to appropriate funds for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### AGAINST

S 898 to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in regard to trip leasing. (Weekly Report, p. 377)

S 2167 to provide changes in the authority of the Panama Canal Co. to prescribe rules and tolls.

S 2770 to provide the Interstate Commerce Commission additional authority to alleviate shortages of freight cars. (Weekly Report, p. 373)

HR 2573, HR 3087 and HR 9065, similar bills to increase benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act.

#### AAR ON LAW

In filing the 1956 first quarterly report of spending AAR said that it was "advised by counsel and believed" that it is "highly doubtful" such a report is required by the statute. However, AAR added it was filing for the purpose of "advising Congress" of estimated receipts and expenditures by the Association for activities "held by the Supreme Court...to be reportable."

Legislative activities "reportable" under the lobby law, said AAR, constitute a "minor part" of the group's total activity. During 1955 the Association held that activities representing 1.2 percent of the total receipts was "reportable" under the law.

#### REPORTING METHOD

An attached statement to the first quarter report outlined AAR's method of determining legislative spending.

"No contribution to the Association, nor any part of any contribution is earmarked to be used for legislative activities.... (Therefore) it has been assumed that so much of the total contributions to the Association are for legislative activities during each quarter as equal the estimated expenditures of the Association for such activities during the same period."

"In estimating the expense for such legislative activities of the Association, it is necessary to employ methods of allocation with respect to the salaries of officers and employees who have participated both in such legislative and in other activities." AAR said that such personnel keep records of time spent on legislative matters.

### AAR Policy

The railroads have presented their case to Congress and to the American public with the emphasis the same -- more competition is needed in transportation.

The Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization report of April 18, 1955, recommended fewer controls on the transportation industry.

The Committee's report recommended that the following policy be adopted with regard to transportation:

"To provide for and develop, under the free enterprise system of dynamic competition, a strong, efficient and financially sound national transportation industry....

"To encourage and promote full competition between modes of transportation at charges not less than reasonable minimum charges, or more than reasonable maximum charges....

"To reduce economic regulation of the transportation industry to the minimum consistent with the public interest to the end that the inherent economic advantages of each mode of transportation may be realized in such a manner so as to reflect its full competitive capabilities."

Neil J. Curry, president of the American Trucking Assns., April 19, 1955, said "the report...would ultimately destroy effective competition." However, President William T. Faricy of the AAR April 21 termed the report "distinctly encouraging."

AAR's arguments were summed up by Faricy in a widely circulated March statement in which he said: "Greater reliance on competition in rates among the different types of carriers would make for a more efficient use of our transportation plant, and more economical service for all."

Faricy said "as matters now stand, one of the principal tests applied by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its control over rate competition...is the concept" that rate regulation should be used "to see that each form of transportation gets what the Commission deems to be its 'fair share' of the available traffic."

The head of the AAR added "no one contemplates doing away with the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate rates...(but)...competitive pricing, as well as competition in service, should prevail."

Replying to the trucking spokesmen who say that greater freedom of competition would lead to a railroad "monopoly" of traffic, Faricy said "since 1887 billions of dollars have been spent" on waterways and highways and that they "are and will remain here. Monopoly in transportation is too remote to deserve consideration," he said.

"With traffic distributed in accordance with the natural capabilities and advantages of each kind of carrier, a better balanced development of our national transportation plant would follow," Faricy said.

### Railroad Lobby Corps

A survey of railroad interests' lobby registrations and quarterly reports filed during 1955 and 1956 shows a total of 33 registered lobbyists employed by 25 organizations.

Of the total, six are employed by AAR: one by a regional group, the Assn. of Western Railways; twenty by 19 state railroad groups; and six by four railroad companies.

The AAR spending report does not include spending by other registered railroad groups.

### Rail Lobby Registrations

Following is a listing of lobbyists for railroad interests who either have registered or filed quarterly spending reports for the first three months of 1956 or the last three months of 1955. Registrations filed before 1955 were listed only if a fourth quarter report for 1955 was filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

#### 1956

EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American Railroads.

1. Registrant -- CARLISLE, BARGERON & ASSOCIATES; first quarter spending, \$1,211.

Compensation -- \$1,250 monthly.

(AAR told CQ May 3 that its arrangement with CB&A was terminated.)

2. Registrant -- BURTON N. BEHLING; first quarter spending, \$117.

EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of New Jersey.

Registrant -- HARRY L. TOWE; first quarter spending \$507.

Compensation -- "Retainer \$3,000 per annum."

EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of New York State.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. MAHON; first quarter spending, \$268.

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania.

Registrant -- FRANKLIN E. KEPNER; first quarter spending, no report filed.

Compensation -- \$500 monthly.

EMPLOYER -- Boston and Maine Railroad.

Registrant -- JAMES E. MILANO; first quarter spending, no report filed.

**Lobby Spending - 4**

EMPLOYER -- Florida Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- WALLACE M. JOPLING; first quarter spending, no report filed. (However the FRA reported \$3,186 for the first quarter of 1956 and \$8,819 for 1955.)

EMPLOYER -- Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee.

Registrant -- EDWIN R. MILLER; first quarter spending, \$131.53.

Compensation -- \$720 monthly.

EMPLOYER -- Ohio Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- JOSEPH S. GILL; first quarter spending, \$710.

Compensation -- Gill said he received \$3,050 for the first quarter of 1956.

EMPLOYER -- South Carolina Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- JAKE D. HILL; first quarter spending, no report filed.

1955

EMPLOYER -- Associated Railroads of New York State.

Registrant -- GERALD E. ROWLEY; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.

EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American Railroads.

1. Registrant -- KIMBALL SANBORN
2. Registrant -- JOSEPH V. McLAUGHLIN
3. Registrant -- JOSEPH G. FEENEY
4. Registrant -- HAL H. HALE.

(Spending reports for all registrants included in AAR spending reports.)

EMPLOYER -- Association of Western Railways.

Registrant -- LYLE H. BORN; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed. (However, AWR reported spending \$3,345 for the first quarter and \$5,009 for 1955.)

Compensation -- \$697 monthly.

EMPLOYER -- Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Registrant -- HOWARD L. COUSINS JR.; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.

EMPLOYER -- California Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- LEROY E. LYON JR; first quarter spending, \$509. 1955 spending, \$867.

Compensation -- Lyon said he received \$1,791 for the first quarter of 1956 and \$1,720 for the fourth quarter of 1955.

EMPLOYER -- Chicago and North Western Railway System.

Registrant -- JOHN T. SAPIENZE and WALTER A. SLOWINSKI (also employees of Covington & Burling, law firm); first quarter spending \$10.85. 1955 spending, no report filed.

EMPLOYER -- Illinois Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- T.W. SMILEY; first quarter spending, \$749. 1955 spending, \$362.54. (However, IRA reported spending \$2,260 for the first quarter and \$4,048 for 1955.)

Compensation -- Smiley said he received \$600 for the first quarter of 1956.

EMPLOYER -- Maryland Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- WALTER H. MOORMAN; first quarter spending, none. 1955 spending, \$101.

Compensation -- \$10,000 annually.

EMPLOYER -- Michigan Railroads Assn.

Registrant -- STUART CAMERON; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.

Compensation -- "\$500 monthly."

EMPLOYER -- New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co.

1. Registrant -- JOHN G. COFFEY; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.
2. Registrant -- LEO V. SULLIVAN; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.
3. Registrant -- FRED B. RHODES JR.; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.

EMPLOYER -- Vermont State Railroads Assn.

Registrant -- CLARENCE E. CLEVELAND; first quarter, \$55. 1955 spending, \$222.27.

Compensation -- Cleveland said he received \$45 for the first quarter and \$181 for the fourth quarter of 1955.

EMPLOYER -- Washington Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- JOHN M. HURLEY; first quarter, no report filed. 1955 spending, \$2,411.

Compensation -- Hurley said he received \$1,702 for the fourth quarter of 1955.

PRE-1955

Railroad interests registering previous to 1955 and filing quarterly reports either in 1955 and/or 1956.

EMPLOYER -- Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee.

Registrant -- LEO J. CROWLEY; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, no report filed.

(However the CRLC reported spending \$669 for the first quarter of 1956 and \$2,144 for 1955.)

EMPLOYER -- Iowa Railway Committee.

Registrant -- M.F. HICKLIN; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, \$1,102.

EMPLOYER -- Mississippi Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- J.R. WATSON; first quarter spending, none. 1955 spending, \$605.

EMPLOYER -- Missouri Railroad Committee.

Registrant -- MORRIS E. OSBURN; first quarter spending, \$928. 1955 spending, \$862.

EMPLOYER -- Nevada Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- OLIVER A. THOMAS; first quarter spending, \$494. 1955 spending, \$1,683.

Compensation -- Thomas said he received \$1,050 for the first quarter and \$2,825 for 1955.

EMPLOYER -- West Virginia Railroad Assn.

Registrant -- GEORGE F. PARRISH; first quarter spending, no report filed. 1955 spending, \$569.

Compensation -- Parrish said he received \$14,750 for 1955.

## NATIONAL SECURITY COST SEEN CONTINUING

Adjournment May 4 of the London disarmament talks, the disclosure that defense spending will exceed estimates for the current year by \$500 million and continuing testimony concerning a lag in United States air power together serve to underscore the improbability of any cut in the current \$40 billion level of national security expenditures. At the same time, election year pressures weigh against any substantial increase in that level. Status of the defense-disarmament situation is reviewed below.

### Disarmament Negotiations

East-West negotiations for a reduction in armaments remained deadlocked, until 1955, on two scores: U. S. insistence that a foolproof control system precede any reduction in forces (unacceptable to the Soviets), and Soviet insistence that nuclear weapons first be outlawed and destroyed (unacceptable to the U. S.). In 1955, this situation began to change:

President Eisenhower March 19 named Harold E. Stassen a special assistant to review the entire U. S. position on disarmament.

The Soviets May 10 reversed their position and put forward a comprehensive proposal calling for an immediate freeze on the size of defense establishments and budgets; a reduction over three years of U. S., Soviet and Chinese forces to 1.5 million men each; simultaneous restrictions on the testing, manufacture and use of nuclear weapons leading to complete prohibition; and a limited control mechanism under United Nations auspices.

President Eisenhower July 21 proposed at the Geneva Conference that the U. S. and Russia "immediately" exchange "a complete blueprint of our military establishments...and ample facilities for aerial reconnaissance..."

Stassen Oct. 7, 1955, revealed that "pending progress on the problem of inspection, we have thought that candor required us to place a reservation for the time being upon our past positions."

Soviet Premier Bulganin Feb. 1, 1956, wrote President Eisenhower that mutual aerial inspection, if carried out prior to agreement on arms reduction, "would not only fail to free the peoples from the fear of war, but on the contrary would intensify that fear and mutual suspicion."

### Talks Resume

Meetings of the five-member subcommittee of the UN Disarmament Commission, which were suspended in October, 1955, were resumed -- pursuant to a UN General Assembly resolution of Dec. 12 -- in London on March 19, 1956. U. S. proposals, as contained in a comprehensive draft plan announced April 3, called for:

- Establishing "without delay" a preparatory armaments regulation commission charged with obtaining agreement on levels of manpower, arms and military expenditures (the U. S. proposed 2.5 million men for the major powers), an inspection system covering the Soviet ground proposal and the Eisenhower "open sky" plan and a world-wide communications control network.

- Designating "test areas" in the U. S. and Russia, of 20,000 to 30,000 square miles, to test ground and air control measures.

- Exchanging information on production and stockpiles of nuclear weapons and on projected bomb tests, and eventual conversion of all fissionable materials to peaceful uses.

The Soviet plan, put forward March 27, was essentially a restatement of the May 10, 1955, plan, but it dropped the nuclear weapons proposals. It would:

- Freeze arms and budget levels as of Dec. 31, 1955.
- Reduce over three years armed forces of U. S., Russia and Communist China to 1.5 million each, those of Britain and France to 650,000 each and others proportionately, with corresponding budget cuts.
- Demilitarize Germany and adjacent territory as a trial disarmament zone, ban storing nuclear weapons there.
- Establish a control organ with "unimpeded" access to specified ground installations, with the question of aerial inspection left open.

### Differences

Despite a narrowing of the gap between U. S. and Soviet positions, the seven-week talks broke up with basic differences on the following points:

- Level of forces -- U. S. proposal to cut its forces and those of Soviets to 2.5 million would mean a 13.8 percent cut from current U. S. forces of 2.9 million, and a 37.5 percent cut from Soviet forces of 4 million. Soviet proposal to cut to 1.5 million would mean a 48 percent cut for U. S., a 62.5 percent cut for Soviets. Soviets also would limit German forces to 200,000, as against 500,000 in U. S. proposal.

- Controls -- Soviets now accept ground controls but not aerial controls, which U. S. considers essential.

- Timing -- Soviets want automatic treaty, while U. S. proposes year-long "first phase" of limited steps, followed by a pause before proceeding with other steps.

- Political problems -- Beyond first phase, U. S. wants Soviet cooperation in settling German, Korean and Middle East problems before proceeding, while Soviets reject tie-in between disarmament and political issues.

### Defense Expenditures

In fiscal 1945, the last year of World War II, U. S. expenditures for the defense establishment reached a peak of \$79.9 billion, while the strength of U. S. Armed Forces numbered 12.3 million men on June 30, 1945. The latter figure dropped abruptly to 3.3 million a year later and to a low of 1.4 million in 1948, when defense spending also hit its post-war low of \$11.1 billion. With the Korean war, U. S. Armed Forces climbed to 3.6 million in 1952, then declined steadily to the 2,859,000 contemplated for June 30, 1956.

## Disarmament - 2

President Eisenhower's budget for fiscal 1957 estimated defense spending at \$34.6 billion for fiscal 1956, ending June 30, and at \$35.5 billion for fiscal 1957 (see box, this page). On May 1, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said 1956 spending would hit \$35.1 billion, or \$500 million more than estimated in January.

In a survey of the executive branch, CQ found no study underway or contemplated concerning the possible economic impact of any sizable cutback in U. S. defense spending. On the contrary, current thinking in the Pentagon, Office of Defense Mobilization and Council of Economic Advisers is based on the widely held assumption that federal spending in general and defense spending in particular will either remain stable or rise slightly within the "foreseeable" future. A formal statement of this view is contained in a study by the staff of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. Leading the assumptions upon which the study is based is that "International developments will not cause any marked change in presently contemplated federal government demand for goods and services, nor in the planned size of the Armed Forces." (See Report of the Joint Committee on the January 1956 Economic Report of the President).

Behind the government's evident lack of interest in exploring the question of economic impact in the event of a substantial reduction in armaments are these points:

- Such a reduction appears improbable, while other, more immediate problems demand attention. Even if undertaken, the conclusions of such a study would be no more valid than the assumptions that would have to be made.
- The cost of defense is rising, not falling. Cutbacks in the level of manpower and armaments would not lead to proportionate cuts in spending.
- Any real savings, in the event of a sharp cutback, probably would flow into other government programs. President Eisenhower has stated his hope that such savings might be diverted to economic development in the "have-not" nations of the world.
- Finally, there is no fear that, in the unlikely event of a sharp cut-back in government spending, the economy would be unable to adjust readily.

## Congressional Interest

Congress, although generally cool to disarmament proposals, supported Administration efforts in the post-war period to promote disarmament talks through the United Nations. The Senate approved three resolutions:

S Res 239, introduced by the late Sen. Arthur Vandenberg (R Mich.) and approved June 11, 1948, called for "universal regulation and reduction of armaments under adequate and dependable guaranty against violation."

S Res 150, introduced by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and approved July 29, 1953, called for "enforceable limitation of armament" in line with President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace speech of April 16, 1953. A similar concurrent resolution was not approved by the House.

S Res 71, introduced by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and others and approved July 28, 1955, proposed a plan for "limiting the proportion of every nation's resources devoted to military purposes, both direct and indirect, so

Fiscal Year	Defense Costs			
	(Billions of dollars)			
1957 est.*	\$410	\$65.9	\$35.5	8.7%
1956 est.*	400	64.3	34.6	8.7
1955	371.5	64.6	35.5	9.6
1954	360.6	67.8	40.3	11.2
1953	358.6	74.3	43.7	12.2
1952	337.3	65.4	39.0	11.6
1951	311.2	44.1	19.8	6.4
1950	262.9	39.6	11.9	4.5
1949	261.9	39.5	12.0	4.6
1948	245.9	33.1	11.1	4.5
1947	223.7	39.0	13.8	6.2
1946	204.7	60.4	42.0	20.5
1945	220.9	98.4	79.9	36.2
1944	205.0	95.1	76.1	37.1
1943	180.9	79.4	63.1	34.9
1942	142.1	34.0	23.6	16.6
1941	111.2	13.3	6.1	5.5

\*Based on fiscal 1957 Budget Document

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

as to increase steadily the proportion devoted to improving the living levels of the people...."

On July 25, 1955, the Senate by voice vote approved S Res 93, introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), establishing a subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee to make a study of disarmament. Life of the 12-member Disarmament Subcommittee headed by Humphrey was extended Feb. 8, 1956, until July 1. Hearings were held in Washington Jan. 25 and in Boston April 9. Further hearings were scheduled for Washington June 8 and for Minneapolis June 16. A series of staff studies authorized by the Subcommittee included one devoted to "the relationship of armaments to the state of the world economy." (Weekly Report, p. 107)

## Air Power Probe

The Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 25 named a five-man subcommittee to ascertain whether "present policies, legislative authority and appropriations are adequate" to maintain an Air Force capable of carrying out its assigned missions. Chairman of the subcommittee was Symington, one-time Air Force Secretary and a strong critic of "budget-minded" Defense Department policies.

In hearings which began April 16, the Symington subcommittee developed testimony from Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command, that Soviet production of its long-range Bison Bomber exceeded that of the U.S. \$8 million intercontinental B-52. Later, Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson acknowledged the gap, but defended current procurement policy as being geared to over-all requirements. President Eisenhower May 4 made the same argument. Meanwhile, the House Appropriations Committee May 3 approved a 1957 defense budget of \$33.6 billion, about \$240 million under Administration requests. (Weekly Report, p. 504)

## CONGRESS SPLIT ON HOW TO EASE HOME BUYING

Congress in 1956 must decide whether or not to push the government deeper into the banking business to make home buying easier for the average person.

- How does the government help home buyers now?
- What are the complaints about the program?
- What are the rival plans to make home buying easier?

The basic problem facing house hunters is getting a bank to loan them enough money to buy their dream house.

The problem was underscored April 12, 1956, when the Federal Reserve Board charged its member banks more interest on the money it loaned them. Banks were more determined than ever to invest their money where it was most liable to make profits.

Home loans are not especially popular with banks and other lending institutions because of the risk and long wait for the repayment. On their own, banks seldom loan more than 60 percent of what they think the house is worth. The buyer must get the cash balance from other sources.

Since 1934, the federal government has encouraged banks and other lenders to make bigger home loans by taking the risk out of the transaction. Uncle Sam insures the mortgage for the bank; if the home buyer does not pay his loan, the government will.

In return for this mortgage insurance, the government puts a ceiling on the interest the bank may charge and does its own appraising of the property. A rundown on how the U. S. currently helps the average home buyer trying to purchase a non-farm, single family house follows.

### Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration encourages banks to lend money by promising to pay the mortgage if the homeowner does not. FHA charges the banks .5 percent of the outstanding mortgage for this insurance. FHA was established in 1934 "to encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance and to exert a stabilizing influence on the mortgage market."

- Steps for getting an FHA-insured loan:
  1. Buyer finds bank willing, after checking his credentials, to apply for an FHA-insured loan.
  2. FHA appraises the house.
  3. FHA tells the bank how much of the mortgage it will insure.
  4. Bank tells buyer how much money it will loan him for the house.

**TERMS** -- In return for the insurance service, FHA decrees what the terms shall be for the mortgage:

**Interest** -- 5 percent (4.5 percent plus the .5 percent FHA insurance fee the bank passes on to buyer).

**Repayment Time** -- 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, depending on what the bank will grant.

**Downpayment** -- For homes approved by the FHA before construction started, 7 percent of the first \$9,000

### Housing Starts

The number of private, one-family, non-farm dwellings started in the first quarter of 1955 and 1956, in thousands:

	1955	1956	% Change
January	78.3	65.5	-16.3
February	78.9	69.0	-12.5
March	99.9	84.8	-15.2
TOTAL	257.1	219.3	-14.7

#### TOTAL BY YEARS (In thousands)

1950..1,150.7	1952..939.1	1954..1,077.3
1951.. 892.2	1953..932.8	1955..1,189.4

SOURCE: HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

of appraised value plus 27 percent of the remainder; homes not approved by FHA before construction started, 12 percent of the first \$9,000 plus 27 percent of the remainder.

**Maximum Mortgage** -- FHA will not insure more than a \$20,000 mortgage.

**SPECIAL CASES** -- The FHA has special provisions for servicemen in uniform and for disaster areas. Servicemen who have been on active duty for more than two years can get FHA - insured loans up to 95 percent of appraised value if their superiors certify they need a home.

### GI Loans

The Veterans Administration encourages lending institutions to write mortgages by promising to pay up to 60 percent of the mortgage, or \$7,500 (whichever is less) if the veteran defaults.

- Steps for getting GI loan:

1. Buyer finds lending institution willing, after checking his credentials, to apply for a VA-guaranteed loan.

2. VA appraises the house and issues a certificate of reasonable value.

3. Bank makes loan for house which cannot be sold for more than the VA appraisal figure.

**TERMS** -- In return for insurance service, VA stipulates these terms:

**Interest** -- 4.5 percent a year on unpaid amount of loan.

**Repayment Time** -- 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, depending on what bank will grant.

**Downpayment** -- Difference between what bank will loan and appraisal figure. Sometimes no downpayment

is required while other times seller demands high down-payment.

Originating Cost -- VA rules only 1 percent of the mortgage total may be paid to the bank for its service in granting the loan. Closing costs, however, are extra and must be paid in cash by the veteran.

**ELIGIBILITY** -- A veteran (man or woman) who served 90 days' active duty (or was disabled in less time) between Sept. 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947, and was discharged under conditions other than dishonorable; one who served 90 days between June 27, 1950, and Jan. 31, 1955; unremarried widows of those men.

**LOAN DEADLINE** -- Veteran (or his widow) who served between 1940-47, must apply by July 25, 1957; if service was between 1950-55, he must apply by Jan. 31, 1965. Servicemen who enlisted or re-enlisted between Oct. 6, 1945, and Oct. 5, 1946, have 10 years from their date of discharge to get a GI loan.

### **Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit**

The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program is a pool of banking institutions that agree to consider loan applications rejected by banks twice elsewhere. The program was established in 1954 "to help obtain private mortgage credit for FHA-insured and VA-guaranteed loans in areas or communities where there may be a shortage of local capital for, or inadequate facilities for access to, such loans. This assistance is available to minority groups in any area where financing for such housing is not available on terms as favorable as for others."

• Steps for getting VHMCP loan:

1. Buyer certifies on form supplied by FHA or VA that he has been turned down by banks twice for VA or FHA-insured loans.
2. Buyer submits forms to one of the 16 VHMCP regional committees for consideration.
3. Regional committee circulates application among member lending institutions until one agrees to make the loan.

**TERMS** -- Entirely up to the bank that agrees to make the loan.

**ELIGIBILITY** -- Persons seeking FHA and VA guaranteed loans where the VA has said direct cash loans should be granted by the VA because of inadequate lending facilities; those living in communities that had less than 25,000 population in 1950 and have been designated eligible for VHMCP assistance; members of minority groups in any locality where they have been refused loans generally available to others.

### **Federal National Mortgage Assn.**

The FNMA, called Fannie Mae, buys and sells mortgages originally written by banks and other institutions. It may buy a mortgage in one part of the country and sell it in another. It gives banks a place to unload their FHA and VA-insured mortgages for cash, thereby putting more mortgage money back in circulation. The Federal National Mortgage Assn. was chartered in 1938 and rechartered in 1954 to provide credit "to assist veterans and others to acquire homes...the Association is authorized to purchase, service or sell any mortgages which are insured" by the federal government.

**OPERATION** -- The Secretary of Treasury bought \$92.8 million worth of Fannie Mae stock when the corpora-

tion first was chartered and ruled it could lend up to \$1 billion. A bank desiring to have Fannie Mae buy one of its mortgages must spend 3 percent of the mortgage amount for Fannie Mae stock. Example: A bank would get \$9,700 for a \$10,000 mortgage and \$300 worth of stock. The \$300 Fannie Mae got for its stock would become part of the fund for buying more mortgages. The ultimate aim of the Treasury is to have Fannie Mae owned privately by lending institutions.

### **Loan Program Criticisms**

Many prospective homeowners, builders and legislators contend the U.S. loan aid does not go far enough. Others maintain the government has become too much of a home loan banker already. Congress has before it legislation to make mortgage money easier to get for the average person interested in buying a home:

• **ADMINISTRATION BILL** -- HR 9537 introduced Feb. 27, 1956, by Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.), is currently before the House Banking and Currency Committee.

FHA Authorization -- The agency could insure \$3 billion worth of mortgages beyond those it had already committed itself to as of July 1, 1956. Current authorization is \$4 billion.

Secondary Market -- Fannie Mae stock purchase requirements for banks would be reduced to as little as 1 percent.

• **DEMOCRATIC VERSIONS** -- The House Banking and Currency Committee May 7 began hearings on HR 10157 introduced by Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.) of the Housing Subcommittee.

FHA Authorization -- Same as Administration bill.

Secondary Market -- Fannie Mae stock purchase requirements would be reduced from 3 percent to 2 percent. Fannie Mae could give advance commitments to make it easier for builders to get construction loans.

Under Rains' advance commitments proposal, Fannie Mae would promise to buy mortgages on houses a builder wanted to construct. Knowing mortgage money would be available, the builder's bank would be more willing to lend him construction funds for the houses.

HR 10157 also would authorize the Secretary of Treasury to spend 10 percent of the money in the GI life insurance pool for GI mortgages. This provision would add about \$550 million to Fannie Mae's GI mortgage buying capacity. The money would be used in areas where mortgage money was so tight that GIs paid more than the actual value of the houses in order to obtain a GI loan. Fannie Mae would determine where it would buy the GI mortgages.

A draft bill before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee written by its Housing Subcommittee incorporates the Administration-backed provisions regarding FHA and Fannie Mae.

• **TEAGUE BILL** -- A bill (HR 10962) introduced May 2, 1956, by Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) of the House Veterans Affairs Committee would authorize the FHA to insure loans up to \$30,000 and require less downpayment. He is against extending the GI loan guarantee. The amount of money FHA could insure in various price ranges under his bill:

Property Value	% Insurance
\$10,000	98%
\$10,000-\$12,000	97
\$12,000-\$14,000	96

\$14,000-\$16,000	95
\$16,000-\$18,000	93
\$18,000-\$20,000	91
\$20,000-\$22,000	89
\$22,000-\$24,000	87
\$24,000-\$30,000	85

## Outlook

The sharp decrease in home starts in the first quarter of 1956 (see chart, p. 1) appears certain to highlight measures to loosen up the mortgage money market. A majority of Democrats were expected to try pushing Fannie Mae further into the banking business than the Administration wants to let it go. A House Banking and Currency staff report under preparation will recommend the role for Fannie Mae described in the Rains bill.

The question: Will increasing the role of Fannie Mae make more mortgage money available or just flood the agency with mortgages banks do not want?

Any further big drop in home starts will bring demands for the Federal Reserve Board to review its recent decision to hike the discount rate for member banks from 2-1/2 to 2-3/4 percent.

The FHA program will continue in about the same way. Both the Administration- and Democratic-backed bills favor it.

## Housing for Aged

Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee said the program planned for the aged was the "newest" thing in the broad housing bills before Congress.

Most of the provisions for the aged in his bill (S 2790) have been approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. The problem is finding a way to house the growing ranks of the aged (see chart) who cannot afford to buy or rent a home.

• PROVISIONS -- Under the approved version of the Senate bill:

The FHA could insure a \$10,000 mortgage up to 100 percent of value for a person 60 years old or over, thereby taking away the bank's risk. Payments would be spread over 40 years. Banks probably would demand co-signers under this provision.

A non-profit organization or governing body could get the same terms to build rental housing for the aged.

A builder could have 90 percent of his mortgage insured by the FHA providing his homes were being built for the aged. Repayment for him would also be 40 years.

15,000 public housing units would be set aside in each of the fiscal years 1956-60 for persons 65 years old or more. The House voted down a similar program in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 257)

## Outlook

The liberalized FHA provisions for the aged could revolutionize current methods for handling older persons. Towns, for example, could build homes for the aged under those terms and realize a profit over the long run instead of keeping indigent elderly on the public dole. Sparkman predicted most of the aged program would go through Congress in 1956.

## Aged Population Increase

(In thousands)

	Total	65 and over		% change, 1940-50	
		Number	% of Total	Total	65 and over
United States	150,697	12,270	8.1%	14.5%	36.0%
Ala.	3,061	199	6.5	8.1	46.3
Ariz.	750	44	5.9	50.3	83.3
Ark.	1,910	149	7.8	-2.0	39.3
Calif.	10,586	895	8.5	53.3	61.3
Colo.	1,325	116	8.8	18.0	34.9
Conn.	2,007	177	8.8	17.4	37.2
Del.	318	26	8.2	19.1	23.8
D. C.	802	57	7.1	21.0	39.0
Fla.	2,771	237	8.6	46.1	80.9
Ga.	3,445	220	6.4	10.3	38.4
Idaho	589	44	7.5	12.2	37.5
Ill.	8,712	754	8.7	10.3	32.7
Ind.	3,934	361	9.1	14.8	25.3
Iowa	2,621	273	10.4	3.3	19.7
Kan.	1,905	194	10.2	5.8	23.6
Ky.	2,945	235	8.0	3.5	24.3
La.	2,684	177	6.6	13.5	48.7
Maine	914	94	10.3	7.9	17.5
Md.	2,343	164	7.0	28.7	32.3
Mass.	4,691	468	10.0	8.7	26.8
Mich.	6,372	462	7.3	21.2	39.6
Minn.	2,982	269	9.0	6.8	26.3
Miss.	2,179	153	7.0	-0.2	33.0
Mo.	3,955	407	10.3	4.5	24.8
Mont.	591	51	8.6	5.7	41.7
Neb.	1,326	130	9.8	0.8	22.6
Nev.	160	11	6.9	45.5	57.1
N. H.	533	58	10.9	8.3	18.4
N. J.	4,835	394	8.1	16.2	41.2
N. M.	681	33	4.8	28.0	43.5
N. Y.	14,830	1,258	4.5	10.0	36.4
N. C.	4,062	225	5.5	13.7	43.3
N. D.	620	48	7.7	-3.4	23.1
Ohio	7,947	709	8.9	15.0	31.3
Okla.	2,233	194	8.7	-4.4	33.8
Ore.	1,521	133	8.7	39.5	43.0
Pa.	10,498	887	8.4	6.0	31.0
R. I.	792	70	8.8	11.1	29.6
S. C.	2,117	115	5.4	11.4	42.0
S. D.	653	55	8.4	1.6	25.0
Tenn.	3,292	235	7.1	12.9	36.6
Texas	7,711	513	6.7	20.2	47.8
Utah	689	42	6.1	25.3	40.0
Vt.	378	40	10.6	5.3	17.6
Va.	3,319	215	6.5	23.9	38.7
Wash.	2,379	211	8.9	37.0	46.5
W. Va.	2,006	139	6.9	5.5	37.6
Wisc.	3,435	310	9.0	9.5	28.1
Wyo.	291	18	6.2	15.9	38.5

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

# Committee Roundup

## In This Section..... (May 4 - 10)

- Labor Leaders Testify on Minimum Wage Law
- House Committee Opens Hearings on Housing
- Executive Secrecy Hit in Committee Report
- Textile Hearings Reveal U.S. Contract Loss
- Airline Group Opposes Fare Probe

### VETERANS BENEFITS

**COMMITTEE** -- House Veterans Affairs.  
**HELD HEARINGS** -- On recommendations of the Commission on Veterans' Pensions. (Weekly Report, p. 472)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 8 -- Omar W. Clark, legislative director of the Disabled American Veterans, said adoption of the Commission's proposals would be "bordering on the catastrophic."

May 9 -- Donald R. Wilson, a past national commander of The American Legion, said the Commission's report was a "scare document" that should be "promptly relegated to the obscurity it deserves." He said much of the report was a "concentrated effort to establish a preconceived notion" that the social security program had become an adequate substitute for veterans' pensions.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- May 9 -- Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas) said Legion Departments had received a telegram from Commander J. Addington Wagner stating that the Commission report was being used as a "stalling tactic" against the Legion's War Veterans Security bill (HR 7886). "I don't object to criticism but I do object to charges that are not true," Teague said.

### AIR POWER

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Armed Services, Air Force Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS** -- On the adequacy of United States air power. (Weekly Report, p. 504)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 9 -- After an executive session, Subcommittee Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said closed-door testimony by Allen W. Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency director, was being withheld from publication. He said some earlier testimony by Pentagon officials "has been cleared by the Department of Defense, but so far none has been cleared by the CIA, and the Committee desired to release the testimony in chronological order."

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- May 9 -- Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said he doubted the country would accept President Eisenhower's thesis, stated at a May 4 press conference, that it was not necessary for the U.S. to outbuild the Russians in long-range bombers. George said: "The country has been taught that the long-range bomber is the core of our striking force. It will remain disturbing to the country to be constantly reminded that the Russians are building an enormous air force but that we are not keeping pace."

In Chicago, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson warned, "We must be careful not to go off the deep end in our national security programs." He said "no recent development and no foreseeable development will basically change" U.S. ability of "inflicting vast destruction upon any aggressor anywhere in the world. This capability cannot be thwarted."

May 8 -- In testimony before the Senate Appropriations' Defense Department Subcommittee considering the Department's proposed \$36.2 billion budget for fiscal 1957, Wilson said the production schedule for B-52 bombers had been raised from 17 to 20 a month. He said some critics of current military policies failed to take into account the "total" air strength of the U.S. and cited the B-47 medium jet bomber, which he described as "the heart of our striking power," as "the most powerful single element of air power in the world today."

May 9 -- Wilson told the Subcommittee the Department's proposed budget carried funds for 202 B-52s, 12 more than the Air Force had requested. He said the 202 bombers would be produced "in four or five months' quicker time" than originally anticipated, but gave no dates for delivery.

### GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

**COMMITTEE** -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS** -- On suppression of government information. (Weekly Report, p. 505)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 8 -- Harold L. Cross, freedom of information counsel for the American Society of Newspaper Editors: "There is no such thing as the right to say or print information without the right to get access to it." Cross added that "this is not primarily a newspaper problem -- it should never be so considered. Newspapers do not have, they do not ask and they neither need or deserve special rights and privileges." He said Congress should pass legislation defining public records and declaring the people's right to inspect them except in specific instances provided by law. "In the absence of specific and comprehensive legislation by the Congress and of judicial authority on the rights of the public and press," Cross said, "there is some (lower court) authority for suppression of information. Suppression is in fact practiced."

Bernard Schwartz, New York University Law School professor: "A legislative body is hardly worthy of the title...if it merely grinds out legislation as a sausage maker grinds out sausages.... There is no statute or judicial decision which justifies the extreme pretensions of privilege constantly maintained by executive officials." Schwartz said the "overriding peril of the present century" was a "super state with its omnipotent administration.... A government whose misdeeds are known cannot become despotic."

Hans A. Klagsbrunn, Washington (D.C.) attorney and former Reconstruction Finance Corp. counsel, said an office of information policy in the President's office should be set up.

May 9 -- Hugh Fulton, New York attorney and former

chief counsel for World War II Senate investigating committee headed by then Sen. Harry S. Truman: "...It is difficult for any Congressional committee to operate at this time because of the ever increasing insistence of the executive agencies upon their alleged rights to refuse to disclose information or their alleged direction to refuse as a result of the various statutes and executive orders which they cite."

#### REPORT ISSUED

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- The Government Operations Committee May 2 released a staff report presenting a legal analysis of the right of Congress to obtain information from the executive branch. The 26-page brief concluded:

"Refusals by the President and heads of departments to furnish information to the Congress are not constitutional law. They represent a mere naked claim of privilege. The judiciary has never specifically ruled on the direct problem involved in a refusal by federal agencies to furnish information to Congress.

"Judicial precedent shows that even the President has been held to be subject to the power of subpoena of the courts. While this is so, it may be that the only resource again . the President himself is impeachment if he fails to comply with a subpoena of either the courts or the Congress.

"There is no inherent right on the part of heads of departments or other federal agencies to withhold information from the Congress.... Judicial precedent shows that Congress may use the power of contempt directly against federal officials.... If Congress exercises its power of contempt directly against a federal official he may be imprisoned until he complies with the request from Congress but his imprisonment may not extend beyond the session of the Congress in which the contempt was committed. In event of the exercise of the legislative power of contempt the only recourse to the judiciary is in cases clearly outside the authority of Congress. Similarly there would be no power in the President to pardon....

"Judicial precedent recognizes the power of Congress to grant control over official government information to the heads of federal agencies.... If Congress can grant control over public records and documents by statute it follows that it can also regulate the release of such information and, in fact, require (it)...."

#### MINIMUM WAGE

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On proposals to extend minimum wage laws under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (PL 718, 75th Congress).

**BACKGROUND** -- Congress in 1955 passed the Fair Labor Standards Amendments (PL 381) increasing the hourly minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1, effective March 1, 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 321) The Senate at that time promised further hearings on extending minimum wage coverage.

**TESTIMONY** -- May 8 -- George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said minimum wage coverage should be broadened to include large department and chain stores, hotels, chain restaurants, laundry and drycleaning establishments. "These are the forgotten workers

of America, whose personal livelihood is hitched to a horse-and-buggy economic concept," Meany said. He said the AFL-CIO recognized that the Fair Labor Standards Act could not cover corner groceries, small restaurants or boarding houses -- "typically American family business operations." He said relatively few union members would benefit from extension of coverage, but that there could not be "true prosperity" while some workers prospered and others suffered. Meany said only eight states had minimum wage laws applying to both men and women; 19 states had no minimum wage statutes at all.

Stanley H. Ruttenberg, AFL-CIO research director, said coverage should be extended to all workers employed in a concern having five or more establishments or an annual sales volume of \$500,000 or more, or with 25 percent or more of their annual dollar sales volume coming from customers engaged in mining, manufacturing, transportation or communications.

May 9 -- Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), said the Fair Labor Standards Act exempted from its protection 22,400 telephone operators employed in exchanges with 750 stations or less. He said the exemption "has no basis in fact or logic."

James A. Suffridge, president of the Retail Clerks International Assn. (AFL-CIO), said coverage should be extended to employees of retail establishments with annual sales of over \$500,000 or consisting of more than five retail establishments.

H.L. Mitchell, president of the National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO), said agricultural employers hiring four or more workers in any calendar quarter of the year should be required to pay the minimum \$1 an hour wage.

May 10 -- Van H. Priest, president of a chain of Florida and Georgia variety stores and representative for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., opposed extending coverage. He said new exemptions should be written into the law. Priest said all workers covered by collective bargaining agreements should be exempted from coverage of the federal law.

Rowland Jones Jr., president of the American Retail Federation, and A. Julian Brylawski, representing motion picture theater owners, opposed extending wage coverage.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENT** -- May 8 -- Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said although President Eisenhower had urged broadened coverage the Administration "unfortunately" had not made its views known on what groups of workers should be included.

#### CIVIL DEFENSE

**COMMITTEE** -- House Government Operations, Military Operations Subcommittee.

**HELD HEARINGS** -- On civil defense. (Weekly Report, p. 458)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 4 -- At Baltimore, Col. Frank Milani, city civil defense director, said the lack of a national master plan for civil defense had resulted in "a conglomeration of plans by cities and states."

May 7 -- At Detroit Mayor Albert E. Cobo said existing federal aid for civil defense was "helpful but not wholly adequate." He said he doubted if his city could afford to build enough shelters, and that suburban areas were worse off financially.

#### SOBELOFF NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Special Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff of Baltimore, Md., as a judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, covering Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the Carolinas. He was nominated in 1955 but was not confirmed. (1955 Almanac, p. 665; Weekly Report, p. 79)

TESTIMONY -- May 5 -- Fourth Circuit Court Judge Morris A. Soper said he had known Sobeloff for 40 years and would recommend him "unqualified." He said Sobeloff's reputation was "of the highest."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), in a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, said Sobeloff was "completely unqualified" for the post. Johnston said Sobeloff was involved in a conflict-of-interests situation in the 1930's when he accepted a court appointment to investigate a bank liquidation.

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), in a submitted statement, said he would not vote to confirm Sobeloff. Stennis said Sobeloff's public speeches "indicate he has a judicial philosophy wholly foreign to the American Constitutional concept."

Sobeloff said he represented the government before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1955 arguments on implementing the Court's anti-segregation decision regarding public schools. He said he advocated "orderly accomplishment," and would handle any segregation problems "with fairness, understanding and moderation."

Senators J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) and John M. Butler (R Md.) endorsed Sobeloff.

#### HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On an omnibus housing bill (HR 10157) introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.). (Weekly Report, p. 531)

May 7 -- Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator: "We strongly urge enactment of HR 9537 (introduced by Rep. William B. Widnall, R N.J.),...and have been advised by the director of the Bureau of the Budget that...its enactment would be in accord with the program of the President."

PUBLIC HOUSING -- Said he preferred authorizing 70,000 units as provided in HR 9537 over a two-year period to the 150,000 units over three years authorized in HR 10157 because "it is better to gain acceptance for a modest and smoothly moving program than to engage in controversy over large-scale proposals which (eventually) emerge as modest stop-and-go programs which are difficult to administer.... It is my firm belief that communities undertaking public housing with the assistance of federal funds should adopt a (long-range housing development) program" to qualify for federal aid. (Congress repealed that requirement in 1955).

ELDERLY HOUSING -- Said he favored liberalization of Federal Housing Administration terms to enable the agency to insure mortgages for elderly persons' housing up to 95 percent of value, but not to the 100 percent of value proposed in HR 10157. He said 100 percent insurance would end up as direct federal loans since such liberal terms could not be obtained from banks.

IMPROVEMENT LOANS -- Commissioner Norman P. Mason of the Federal Housing Administration: Said he favored extending FHA's authority to insure property improvement loans, which expires Sept. 30, 1956, indefinitely as proposed in HR 9537 rather than for just two years as in HR 10157. "Making this program permanent would avoid the confusion and expense to both FHA and participating institutions which have been occasioned in the past each time (the authority) neared its expiration date."

FANNIE MAE -- J. Stanley Baugham, president of the Federal National Mortgage Assn.: "HR 9537 contains all the changes we believe are needed." Said he favored allowing Fannie Mae to buy house mortgages higher than \$15,000 because "(the current) \$15,000 limitation precludes the holders of mortgages covering property in high cost areas from using FNMA as the source of liquidity which the FNMA Charter Act contemplates." Said it "might be possible" for Fannie Mae to make commitments on how high a mortgage it would buy on houses planned but not yet constructed as provided in HR 10157 but "such a procedure tends to draw FNMA nearer to the originating or primary market and away from its basic purpose of providing supplementary assistance to the secondary mortgage market." He opposed using National Service Life Insurance funds to buy GI mortgages in tight money areas because "we think it would be wrong to require the Secretary of the Treasury to perform a fiduciary act not entirely consistent with the welfare and best interests of the policyholders.... The proposal, instead of making available an unused money supply, would require the Treasury to refinance a part of the public debt" because the insurance funds have been invested already elsewhere.

URBAN RENEWAL -- James W. Follin, Urban Renewal Commissioner: "There is no pressing necessity for increasing the existing capital grant authorization (for urban renewal)" for fiscal 1957 as provided in HR 10157.

COLLEGE HOUSING -- John C. Hazeltine, Community Facilities Commissioner: The interest rate on loans to colleges should be raised to supplant federal money with private capital. Said federal loans were being made at an "artificially low level" which private lenders cannot match. Favored raising the interest rate on the college loans from 2 3/4 to 3 1/8 percent as provided in HR 9374.

May 9 -- Chief John H. Arrington of the Family Housing Division of the Department of Defense endorsed provisions regarding military housing. Director Kenneth L. Scott of the Agriculture Credit Services of the Department of Agriculture said it would be easier administratively to put provisions regarding farm housing under the Bankhead-Jones Act rather than spreading them over two measures as at present. T.F. Daley, assistant administrator for legislation in the Veterans Administration, opposed using National Service Life Insurance funds to buy VA-guaranteed mortgages as proposed in HR 10157.

\* \* \*

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- May 10 ordered reported a clean omnibus housing bill calling for 135,000 public housing units a year and liberalized provisions for elderly housing. Amendment offered by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) to substitute the Eisenhower Administration 70,000

unit public housing program spread over two years was defeated by a 10-5 vote.

#### ARMY TEXTILE CONTRACTS

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

**RESUMED HEARINGS** -- On textile procurement practices in the Army Quartermaster Corps. (Weekly Report, p. 506)

May 9 -- Robert F. Kennedy, Subcommittee chief counsel, said bank records of David Spatt of New York, deceased Army purchasing agent, showed deposits "much more than his salary and than his income tax reports showed that he made."

Alphonse F. Calabrese, Subcommittee investigator, said the Kraven Park Clothing Co. of Atlantic City, owned by Samuel and Herman Kravitz, received refunds in 1952 at the very time the government was trying to collect \$71,910 allegedly owed by the firm. Calabrese said the \$71,910 represented savings to the Kravitzes on deviations government contract officers had allowed from specification on a \$3 million contract for Air Force jackets. Calabrese said the government was entitled to the \$71,910 saved but never collected it. Joel R. Strykower of Philadelphia, military apparel designer for the Army Quartermaster Corps, said the \$71,910 claim "wasn't followed up the way it should be." He said he was analyzing \$19 million worth of other uniform contracts with Kravitz-owned companies.

**RELATED DEVELOPMENTS** -- Paul M. Butler, National Democratic Chairman, May 4 said in reference to Murray H. Chotiner's association with the White House: "There's a distorted sense of what is right and what's wrong in the White House." Chotiner, Los Angeles attorney and 1952 campaign manager for Vice President Richard M. Nixon, May 3 testified that White House aides had made calls for him in regard to his clients, one of them North American Airlines. (Weekly Report, p. 554)

Vice President Nixon May 7 said it would be "improper" for him to discuss Chotiner while the investigation was underway.

North American Airlines May 8 said it had hired Chotiner to represent it because he "had been acquainted with the family of one of our partners for over 30 years.... We went to Mr. Chotiner, he did not come to us."

#### MEDICAL RESEARCH

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Science Subcommittee.

**ACTION** -- May 4 approved for the full Committee a bill (S 849) to provide \$90 million in grants to build medical research facilities in non-profit institutions. The funds would be available over a three-year period.

S 849 was reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 869) July 14, 1955, and passed by the Senate July 18, 1955.

\* \* \*

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

**ACTION** -- May 9 ordered reported a bill (S 3246) to authorize \$4 million for research facilities at the National Institute of Dental Research, Bethesda, Md. S 3246 was reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 1719) March 28. As passed by the Senate March 29 the bill authorized \$5 million for facilities.

## COMMITTEE CALENDAR

#### SENATE

- May 14 Foreign Relations--Mutual Security Program.
- 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Television problems. Continues May 15.
- 15 Labor and Public Welfare, Veterans Affairs Subcommittee -- S 3431 and HR 9824 to provide for war orphans.
- 15 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee -- S 2818 to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration independent of the Commerce Department and the resignation of Frederick B. Lee from the CAA.
- 16 Judiciary -- Civil rights legislation.
- 16 Agriculture and Forestry -- Watershed projects.
- 17 Interior and Insular Affairs, Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee -- Federal mineral purchasing program.
- 17 Agriculture and Forestry, Special Subcommittee -- Farmer committee system of the Agriculture Department.
- 21 Select Small Business, Aircraft Industry Subcommittee -- At Los Angeles on problems of small business in procuring aircraft subcontracts.
- 23 Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- HR 9424, S 3341 and S 3424 to amend the Clayton Antitrust Act.

#### HOUSE

- May 14 Public Works, Flood Control Subcommittee -- Projects which should be included in omnibus flood control legislation. Continues May 15, 16.
- 14 Banking and Currency -- HR 10157, an omnibus housing bill.
- 14 Public Works -- Feather River and Sacramento River flood control projects in California.
- 16 Veterans Affairs -- United Spanish War Veterans on Bradley Commission report.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Trip leasing. Continues May 17.
- 16 Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Lands Subcommittee -- HR 9591 to authorize acquisition of non-federal land at Cape Hatteras and other land matters.
- 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee -- HR 9987 regarding the labeling of textile fiber products.
- 18 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- HR 9836 and S 3391 to regulate interstate transport of migrant workers.

#### JOINT

- May 14 Atomic Energy -- Government insurance to help cover nuclear power plants.

#### **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Foreign Relations, Technical Assistance Subcommittee.

**ACTION** -- May 7 filed a report (S Rept 1956) on technical assistance and related programs. Based on 18 months of study, and approved unanimously by the Subcommittee, the report said:

The technical assistance program "should be continued at approximately the present level" and reviewed again by Congress in three to five years.

The shortage of qualified technical personnel was "a limiting factor on the size and scope" of the program. Until the problem was solved, the Subcommittee said that "except in cases of the most extreme urgency, it may be better not to try to carry on a program at all than to attempt it with mediocre technicians."

Projects should be "more carefully planned" to take into account United States ability to carry out the project, the recipient's ability to use the results and the project's relation to long-term economic growth and to long-term U.S. interests.

Increased U.S. contributions to United Nations technical assistance programs "might be justified...provided there was no increase in the percentage of the U.S. contribution." Compared to the U.S. program, the UN program is "small but...highly effective."

The role of private agencies in the assistance program should be reviewed by the International Cooperation Administration and the State Department: "there is evidence that (private business) contracts have been resorted to...as a personnel recruitment device and as a means of avoiding government salary ceilings" resulting in increased costs and "impaired morale" of government employees.

#### **AVIATION PROBLEMS**

**COMMITTEE** -- House Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS** -- On the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry. (Weekly Report, p. 506)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 4 -- Stuart G. Tipton, Air Transport Assn. president: "The scheduled airline industry does not oppose, endorse or fear a general investigation of passenger fares.... We do not oppose a general fare investigation because we are certain that it would only show what we already know -- that scheduled air travel is one of the best bargains in the country today.... We do not endorse such an investigation because we feel it is an unnecessary waste of time and money to prove what is already known by anybody who is familiar with the economics of the industry, and we don't fear an investigation for the very same reasons." He said investigation was unnecessary because airline fares were already under the constant scrutiny of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Tipton said the Association in the past had tried to line up support for candidates for appointment to the CAB, but had been unable to reach agreement on whom to support. Endorsement of candidates for judgeships, he remarked, was "standard practice among bar associations."

#### **REVISED FARM PROGRAM**

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

**ACTION** -- May 10 ordered reported, by a 13-2 vote, the omnibus farm bill (HR 10875) which was passed by the

House May 3. (Weekly Report, p. 512) Sens. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and John J. Williams (R Del.) opposed the measure. The Committee May 9, by a 13-1 vote, approved the bill with amendments, but met again May 10 to take final action on the feed grains provision. The Committee amended the bill to delete House provisions calling for inclusion of grazing lands and all field crops in the soil bank. It also added a discretionary two-price system for rice and a two-year freeze on parity prices for corn, peanuts and wheat. The Committee changed the feed grains section to provide for support at 76 percent of parity in 1956 without the requirement that feed grain producers participate in the soil bank for this year.

#### **HEADWATER BENEFITS**

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

**ACTION** -- May 7 filed a minority report (S Rept 1865, Part 2), signed by Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), in opposition to S 1574, a bill to authorize the U.S. to pay private companies for water development that benefited federal projects.

The minority said: "Far from being a minor and belated rectification of a statutory flaw, S 1574 would negate a long-held and central premise of our national water resources policy.... As a proposal to facilitate private construction of upstream storage projects, the bill is one more link in the Eisenhower Administration's effort to parcel out our great river systems piecemeal under the guise of the 'partnership' slogan."

**BACKGROUND** -- S 1574 was reported (S Rept 1865) by the Committee April 26. The majority report concluded that "the United States, as the owner and operator through various official agencies of the largest installations of hydroelectric power in the country, should be placed in the same category with respect to payment of headwater benefits as any other hydroelectric facility, public or private." Under the Federal Power Act, private firms must help pay for federal projects that benefit them.

#### **ANIMAL SLAUGHTER**

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Agriculture, Special Subcommittee.

**BEGAN HEARINGS** -- On a bill (S 1636) to require humane slaughtering of livestock and poultry.

**TESTIMONY** -- May 10 -- R. Harvey Dastrup, American Farm Bureau Federation, said any radical change in slaughtering procedures could result in lower prices to livestock producers and feeders and also add to the consumers' meat costs.

Deputy Administrator M.R. Clarkson of the Agricultural Research Service said "this is a field in which education and cooperation will bring more satisfactory results" than compulsion.

R.W. Regensburger, vice president of Swift & Co. and representing the American Meat Institute, said no practical method had so far been developed "that will bring death to any animal or individual that is pleasant."

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.) said humane slaughtering would reduce present financial losses resulting from meat bruised in present processes. These losses now run to \$50 million a year, she said.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) said "if farmers can raise their animals with great care and kindness,

there is no reason why these same animals should be slaughtered in conditions approximating a medieval torture chamber."

Rabbi Isaac Cohen, representing the Union of Orthodox Rabbis, said S 1636 should not carry any implication that Jewish slaughtering methods were inhumane. He said a single cut of the neck with a surgically sharp knife insured instant unconsciousness.

#### HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Public Works.

**ACTION** -- May 10 reported on a 11-2 vote a bill (HR 10660-S Rept 1965) after putting in most of the provisions of another highway bill (S 1048 -- S Rept 350) passed by the Senate May 25, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 431)

The Committee agreed to spread the construction program for the 40,000 mile network of main roads, the National System of Interstate Highways, over a 13-year period as provided in the House version of HR 10660 instead of for five years as provided in S 1048. The Committee kept the rest of the highway program on a five-year basis as in S 1048. HR 10660 as it passed the House April 27 called for \$51.5 billion in total federal-state expenditures for highways. Of that amount, \$25 billion in federal money was slated for the National System. The Committee version of HR 10660 called for the same amount for the Interstate System, but included only an additional \$4.8 billion in U.S. money for other roads. The states would chip in about \$7.3 billion: \$2.8 billion for the Interstate System and \$4.5 billion for federal aid highways -- to bring the total program up to \$37 billion under the Senate version. (Weekly Report, p. 510)

#### TRANSPORT POLICY

**COMMITTEE** -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee.

**CONTINUED HEARINGS** -- On bills (HR 6141 and HR 6142) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to implement the recommendations of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. (Weekly Report, p. 507)

**TESTIMONY** -- May 3 -- Chester C. Thompson, American Waterways Operators president, opposed HR 6141 and HR 6142. He said "the railroads seek...to destroy barge competition by destroying present...transportation safeguards."

May 8 -- Jervis Langdon, Jr., of the Assn. of American Railroads favored the bills. He said, "The railroads want the right to make their rates based on their operating conditions subject...to the Interstate Commerce Commission's continuing control over maximum (and) minimum reasonableness and unjust discrimination."

May 9 -- John R. Turney of the American Trucking Assns. opposed the bills. He said competitive rate making was "the most ruthless and destructive sort of economic warfare."

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

**COMMITTEE** -- Senate Finance.

**ACTION** -- May 10 began voting on key provisions of the social security bill (HR 7225). The Committee deleted the disability benefits provision approved by the House and amended the provision reducing the retirement age for women from 65 to 62 to make it apply to widows only. (For report on HR 7225, see Weekly Report, p. 473)

## Committee Briefs

#### ATOMIC POWER

Chief Louis H. Roddis of the Power Reactor Division of the Atomic Energy Commission, in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee made public May 9, said he "guessed" it would take from five to 15 years to "lick the problem" of making power production from atomic reactors economically feasible. "The day of low-cost power is not here," he said.

#### POULTRY INSPECTION

S.W. Barker, director of the poultry department of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL-CIO), May 9 said "shoddy operations and health dangers" in poultry inspection were the result of the government's failure "to establish and enforce standards of cleanliness and wholesomeness." Barker testified before a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee considering a bill (S 3176) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The bill would create a Poultry Inspection Service in the Food and Drug Administration. Inspection now is handled by the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service. Barker endorsed S 3176, said AMS' concern "is not with the consumer."

#### HANDBOOK CHALLENGED, UPHELD

A special "statutory court" composed of three federal judges May 8 refused to halt permanently distribution of a "Handbook for Americans" prepared by the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. Under S Con Res 62, which passed the Senate Jan. 16, 1956, and the House April 23, 1956, 75,000 copies were slated to be printed besides the 6,700 distributed by the Committee last December. Federal District Judge Robert N. Wilkin May 3 forbade the Public Printer to distribute the pamphlet. Wilkin's order followed a request by the Methodist Federation for Social Action, of Gresham, Ore., listed in the handbook as a "religious Communist front" organization. The order was revoked May 4 by a second District judge, F. Dickinson Letts, who called Wilkin's order "unwarranted and unauthorized action by the judiciary."

#### TAX REDUCTION PROPOSAL

Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) May 5 submitted a tax reduction plan to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Reed's proposals included a reduction in the top bracket rate from 91 percent to "at least" 75 percent, corresponding reductions for lower brackets and simplification of the income tax law "by the elimination of as many special exceptions as possible."

#### CORRECTION

Solomon Barkin, research director of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), April 23 before the House Banking and Currency Committee endorsed S 2663, a bill introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to alleviate unemployment in economically depressed areas. Congressional Quarterly on page 476 listed S 2663 as among the depressed areas bills Barkin opposed.

# Floor Action

## In This Section.....

- House Approves Defense Department Appropriations
- Disaster Insurance Measure Passes Senate
- Senate Cites Five for Contempt of Congress

## NAVY SHIPS

Congress May 7 sent to the President an amended bill (HR 7993) to authorize construction of 2,800 tons of Navy escort vessels in fiscal 1957.

HR7993-- Reported by the House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1665) Jan. 24.

- Passed by the House, by a 358-3 roll-call vote, Feb. 1. (Weekly Report, p. 133)
- Reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 1790) April 19.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote without debate, April 26.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote, May 7.

HR 7993 permitted the Navy to construct or convert two vessels into escort ships to total 2,800 tons. The bill was designed to provide only the authorization actually required for the completion of the Navy's shipbuilding program through fiscal 1957.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the President HR 7993: Authorized the construction or conversion of a maximum of 2,800 tons of Navy escort vessels.

Authorized the appropriation of necessary funds for the program, estimated at \$23.6 million.

## Background

The House Feb. 1 had authorized \$1.5 billion in Navy shipbuilding: 22 combat vessels, \$1 billion; ammunition ship, \$22 million; landing and service craft, \$20 million; conversion, \$306 million; nuclear reactor to power an aircraft carrier, \$22 million.

The Senate Armed Services Committee April 19 reported HR 7993 (S Rept 1790), said it was amending the bill to "provide only the authorization actually required for the prosecution of the Navy shipbuilding program for fiscal year 1957. There is sufficient unobligated tonnage available from other shipbuilding authorization acts to support the other vessels proposed for construction and conversion in the 1957 shipbuilding program. The action of the Committee should not be construed as a disapproval of any items included in HR 7993 as it passed the House."

The Senate approved the amended version of HR 7993 by voice vote without debate April 26; the House concurred in the Senate amendments May 7.

## LIBRARY SERVICE GRANTS

The House May 8 passed by voice vote an amended bill (HR 2840) to authorize a five-year \$37.5 million program to promote public library service in rural areas.

**BACKGROUND** -- HR 2840 was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 1587) July 29, 1955. The report said hearings had disclosed there were about 27 million people in the United States without access to public library service, and 90 percent of them lived in rural areas. The report said the Committee hoped HR 2840 would "stimulate the states to greater action" in developing rural library services.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the Senate, HR 2840: Authorized an annual appropriation of \$7.5 million for five years, beginning July 1, 1956, with each state and territory to receive a minimum of \$40,000 (except the Virgin Islands, to receive \$10,000).

Allotted the balance of funds on the basis of rural population; rural areas were defined as having a maximum population of 10,000.

Provided that each state match its federal allotment in the same proportion its per capita income compares with the national per capita income.

Stipulated that funds were not to be used to purchase or erect buildings or to buy land.

Authorized the state library administrative agency to administer the plan under the Commissioner of Education; the state agency would determine if library services were inadequate in any area.

Established a maximum of 66 percent and a minimum of 33 percent on the federal share of total expenditures in plans for the states and for Alaska, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands (50 percent for Hawaii).

Required the Commissioner of Education to estimate semiannually the amount needed to pay the federal share of an approved state plan.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) -- Provide for judicial determination and review in cases where the Department of Health, Education and Welfare ruled that state agencies had not complied with requirements for funds; May 8. Voice vote.

Rhodes -- Provide that reports to the Commissioner of Education from the state library administrative agency include categories of expenditures; May 8. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- May 8 -- Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) -- Said HR 2840 was "one of the rankest kinds of class legislation against the industrial states that I have ever seen." He said cities all had areas that needed the library services far more than so-called backward rural areas.

John W. Heselton (R Mass.) -- Said passage of the bill would mean "we once again yield to the pressure that the federal government take over another of the important responsibilities of the states and local communities."

Brooks Hays (D Ariz.) -- Said HR 2840 was a "notable piece of legislation," and the federal government was not going to relieve local governments of their obligations by spending "only 5 cents per capita per year."

## D.C. TRANSIT

The Senate May 9, by a roll-call vote of 41-31, passed an amended bill (S 3073) to create a public corporation to provide a transportation system to serve the District of Columbia for three years. (For voting, see chart p. 546)

**BACKGROUND** -- Employees of Washington's Capital Transit Co. struck July 1, 1955, for higher pay. Before adjourning, Congress passed legislation (PL 389, 84th Congress), designed to give the District of Columbia Commissioners authority to intervene in the strike and settle it. The law cancelled the transit company's franchise for one year and revoked the company's corporate charter. (1955 Almanac, p. 390) S 3073 was reported (S Rept 1791) by the Senate District of Columbia Committee April 23.

**PROVISIONS** -- As sent to the House, S 3073 provided for:

Creation of the "Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority," a public corporation, to establish an adequate transportation system in the District of Columbia.

The Transit Authority to sell, before Aug. 15, 1959, the transportation system to any eligible purchaser.

The Transit Authority to be permanent on and after Aug. 15, 1959, if by then it has not the transportation system.

Interim financing, for the Authority, by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$20 million.

The Authority to have the exclusive right to operate a transportation system in the D.C. metropolitan area, except for those lawfully operating when the law was enacted.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Prohibit the Transit Authority from seizing CTC property for a temporary time only; May 9. Voice vote.

Holland -- Prohibit the Transit Authority from seizing the transit company's stock; May 9. Voice.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Set regulations governing conditions of employment of personnel by interim authority; May 9. Voice.

Allott -- Define employment seniority rights of personnel transferred to the interim authority; May 9. Voice.

Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Provide for retention of CTC corporate personnel with more than 10 years' service; May 9. Voice.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Allott -- Provide that the D.C. government and the interim Authority shall be agencies of the U.S. for purposes of this legislation, thus prohibiting employees from striking; May 9. Roll-call vote, 32-42.

**DEBATE** -- Allott -- "...If there is to be a no-strike provision in the bill, arbitration should be compulsory. An unusual problem is posed by the contention that this is a proprietary function rather than a governmental function, and that...the right to strike should not be taken from the employees. However...less than nine months ago the governmental functions of this country were...brought almost to a...standstill because of the strike."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "There is no need for it (a no-strike requirement in the bill) if...we are concerned about...the danger of a strike. If the public authority will arbitrate, the union will arbitrate. That is the record of the union."

## NATO DELEGATION

The House May 7 adopted by voice vote and sent to the Senate a joint resolution (H J Res 501) to authorize annual United States participation in the meetings of parliamentary groups of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**BACKGROUND** -- H J Res 501 was reported Feb. 23 by the Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1808). Congress in 1955 voted to send a 14-member delegation to a July conference in Paris of the NATO parliamentary groups. (1955 Almanac, p. 382)

**PROVISIONS** -- As adopted by the House, H J Res 501 provided for:

Annual representation at NATO parliamentary conferences when Congress was not in session by a bipartisan group of 18 Members of Congress, nine each from the House and Senate.

Appropriations of \$36,000 each year, of which \$6,000 should go toward maintaining the conference, the rest for expenses.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) -- Specify that delegation should attend conferences "when Congress is not in session;" May 7. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete the provision for annual representation; May 7. Voice vote.

Gross -- Add provision that expenditures be certified by heads of delegation and be "subject to public scrutiny and audit by the General Accounting Office;" May 7. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- Brooks Hays (D Ark.) -- We need "more formal contact" with other parliamentary systems. "One great value in this organization is that the Congress is advised through contact...."

Gross -- "Today NATO is about as near a defunct institution as anything can be.... (This) is another joyride...."

## CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

The Senate May 10 by voice vote adopted five resolutions citing four New York City newsmen and a New Orleans, La., woman for contempt of Congress because of their refusal to answer questions about Communism. All five had appeared before the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee in January when, according to Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), they had withheld "pertinent information."

The resolutions and the persons they cited:

S Res 253 -- Robert Shelton, a New York Times copyreader. (Weekly Report, p. 54)

S Res 254 -- Seymour Peck, desk man on The Times Sunday magazine. (Weekly Report, p. 54)

S Res 255 -- Pauline Fleur, New Orleans student of social work and former juvenile court probation officer.

S Res 256 -- Alden Whitman, Times copyreader. (Weekly Report, p. 54)

S Res 257 -- William A. Price, former New York Daily News reporter. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

## MAIL SEIZURES

The House May 7 passed by voice vote and without debate a bill (HR 9842) to authorize the Postmaster General to impound temporarily the mail of persons accused of improper use of the mails.

**Floor Action - 3**

BACKGROUND -- HR 9842 was reported April 26 by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 2073). The Committee report said, "The sole effect of this legislation is to protect the public through improved procedures made available to the Postmaster General until a final determination can be made in each case of alleged improper use of the mails."

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 9842: Authorized the Postmaster General to impound for 20 days the mail of persons or corporations against whom proceedings had been instituted for improper use of the mails; after that time, the Postmaster General might seek federal court action to continue the impounding order.

Stipulated that any person whose mail was impounded should have the right to examine it and "receive such mail as clearly is not connected with the alleged unlawful activity."

## **DEFENSE APPROPRIATION**

The House May 10 passed without amendment, by a roll-call vote of 377-0, a bill (HR 10986) to appropriate \$33,635,066,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. The total was the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. By voice vote the House rejected an amendment to add \$1 billion to the Air Force budget for more long range B-52 bombers. The House accepted, by a roll-call vote of 222-156, an amendment to delete from the bill a provision giving the Senate and House Appropriations Committees veto power over Defense Department plans to discontinue or place under private contract commercial-type operations traditionally performed by civilian personnel of the Department. (For voting, see chart p. 544)

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee reported HR 10986 May 3 (H Rept 2104) after holding closed hearings on the defense budget Jan. 1-April 20. The Committee recommended \$33,635,066,000 in appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1957, which was \$1,741,832,374 more than appropriated for fiscal 1956 and \$512,784,000 less than requested by the President. The recommended total covered all regular military functions for fiscal 1957 except construction and other public works, which would be included in a subsequent bill.

Total new money recommended by the Committee plus unexpended funds from previous years would make a total of \$68.9 billion available for Defense Department expenditure in fiscal 1957 and subsequent years, of which an estimated \$33.9 billion would be spent in fiscal 1957. This compared with expenditures of \$33.1 billion (estimated) for fiscal 1956 and \$33.9 billion for fiscal 1955. The margin between available funds and expenditures is necessary because several years may elapse between the time defense orders are placed and the date items are delivered and paid for.

Funds for military personnel approved by the Committee would provide for a total armed forces strength of 2,865,200 men by June 3, 1957. This compared with an estimated strength of 2,820,100 by June 30, 1956. Breakdown of the projected strength for the four services, by June 30, 1957: Army, 1,045,300; Navy, 678,100; Marine Corps, 205,700; Air Force, 936,100.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds appropriated

in HR 10986, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	\$ 14,950,000
Interservice Activities	643,875,000
<b>ARMY</b>	
Military personnel	3,566,704,000
Maintenance and operations	2,954,581,000
Military construction, Army	
Reserve Forces	40,000,000
Reserve personnel	215,000,000
Army National Guard	306,000,000
Research and development	410,000,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	297,000
Alaska Communication System	5,000,000
Subtotal, Army	\$ 7,497,582,000
<b>NAVY</b>	
Military personnel	\$ 2,478,316,000
Reserve personnel	95,000,000
General expenses, personnel	83,980,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	647,100,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	26,800,000
Marine Corps procurement	164,000,000
Marine Corps troops, facilities	171,820,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,732,900,000
Aircraft and facilities	810,772,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,479,700,000
Ships and facilities	766,040,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	294,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	163,680,000
Medical care	61,323,000
Civil engineering	129,600,000
Military construction, Naval Reserve Forces	9,704,000
Research and development	492,000,000
Service-wide supply and finance	289,644,000
Service-wide operations	102,472,000
Naval petroleum reserves	683,000
Subtotal, Navy	\$ 9,999,534,000
<b>AIR FORCE</b>	
Aircraft, related procurement	\$ 6,048,500,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,100,000,000
Research and development	610,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,684,185,000
Military personnel	3,718,440,000
Reserve personnel	59,300,000
Air National Guard	258,700,000
Subtotal, Air Force	\$15,479,125,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	
	\$33,635,066,000

In addition to appropriating funds, the bill:

Contained a "Buy American" provision, which barred, with certain exceptions, the use of Defense Department funds to procure any food, clothing, cotton, spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth, or wool not grown, produced or reprocessed in the U.S.

Limited the cost of schooling for military dependents to \$245 a pupil a year.

Limited to \$31 million expenditures for preparation for sale and salvage of scrap and surplus materials.

Permitted the Defense Department to use foreign currencies, real property, services and commodities from foreign countries under mutual defense agreements or occupational arrangements.

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- Delete provision prohibiting the disposal or transfer by contract of work traditionally performed by civilian personnel of the Defense Department, unless approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees; May 10. Roll-call vote, 222-156. (See chart, p. 546)

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) -- Bar use of funds to pay rent on space used for recruiting purposes; limit to 50 percent of fiscal 1956 appropriation funds for pay of personnel on recruiting duty; May 10. Voice vote.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Increase funds for procurement of aircraft from \$6,048,500,000 to \$7,048,-500,000 to provide for purchase of B-52 long-range intercontinental bombers; May 10. Voice.

**DEBATE** -- May 9 -- Discussion centered on the threat of growing Russian military power to the U.S. defense position, and the adequacy of the military program.

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- "A few years ago our Secretary of State (John Foster Dulles) talked glibly about massive retaliation. Well, the Soviet Union is developing the same massive retaliation capability that we have. The bleak fact is that massive retaliation is rapidly becoming a two-way street.... The military situation, relatively speaking, is bad.... Indications are that we must continue the high rate of military spending (and)...perhaps raise it a bit from year to year...."

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) -- Said he did not agree with Mahon's comment that the military situation was bad. "The funds that you provide this year and have been providing in past years gives you the best, if not the biggest Army in the world. It gives you the biggest and best Navy in the world, and it gives you the best Air Force and the greatest air power in the world."

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- "I find this room (the House chamber) today thick with an atmosphere of omniscient complacency, and out of an abundance of caution, if for no other reason, I violently take exception...with that attitude toward this bill.... We do not have the biggest and the best Army in the world today -- somebody else has.... We do not have the biggest and the best Air Force in the world today -- somebody else has. We are no longer top dog."

Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) -- "In the next few days and weeks we shall doubtless hear the point argued at length (as to whether the defense budget is adequate).... Insofar as we on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee are able to judge, after exhaustive hearings, it will be adequate."

May 10 -- Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Said it would be better to achieve "parity at least with...Russia on B-52 bombers" before balancing the budget.

George H. Mahon (D Texas) -- Said that some aircraft already produced could not be adequately used because of a lack of trained personnel. An additional \$1 billion for B-52's "could not be properly used at this time."

## FLOOD INSURANCE

The Senate May 10, by a roll-call vote of 61-7, passed an amended bill (S 3732) to authorize the federal government to write \$3 billion worth of flood insurance.

**BACKGROUND** -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported S 3732 April 26. (Weekly Report, p. 428) The basic problem was that floods often wiped out families who could not buy insurance from private companies at reasonable rates. In its report the Committee urged "the Senate to promote the general welfare of the United States by authorizing a program whereby our citizens, in order to guard against the risk of a catastrophic loss by flood, may join together in a self help pool with the supporting hand of the federal government in the background only to the extent monetary support proves to be needed for the program." (Weekly Report, p. 10)

#### PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 3732:

Established a Federal Flood Insurance Administration within the Housing and Home Finance Agency headed by a Presidential-appointed commissioner who would set rates and conditions for the federal insurance, encourage private insurance companies to insure that portion of the property the U.S. did not cover and use private help to the maximum extent possible in running the government's program, borrow up to \$500 million from the Treasury for the flood insurance fund.

Limited to \$250,000 a person and \$10,000 a dwelling total federal insurance policies; the total outstanding U.S. insurance obligation not to exceed \$3 billion unless the President ordered it increased to \$5 billion.

Required local and state governments to have flood zoning laws in effect by June 30, 1958, to qualify for insurance.

Prohibited violators of existing flood zoning laws from being insured.

Required each state, after June 30, 1959, to contribute to the general fund one-half the difference between government rates and actuarial rates on the policies held in the state.

Set up a 3-to 15-member advisory group of private insurance experts to advise the Commissioner.

Permitted a dissatisfied claimant to sue the U.S. Prohibited government insurance where private coverage was available at reasonable rates.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Require states to pay half the difference between government rates and actuarial ones into the federal flood fund; May 10. Roll-call vote, 39-31. (See chart, p. 546)

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Eliminate section preventing others -- like mortgage firms -- from attaching claims paid to policy holders; May 10. Voice vote.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Extend insurance to cover tornadoes, winds and cyclones as well as floods; May 10. Voice vote.

**DEBATE** -- May 10 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- "This is avowedly a pilot program designed to gain experience in this field but at the same time it is designed to provide some protection...."

Knowland -- May 10 -- "I hope such experience will be gained as will encourage private industry to pick up the burden once it learns just what it will be."

# CQ House Votes 24 through 25.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47)

## No Representatives Vote Against Final Passage Of Defense Department Appropriation Measure

**24.** Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal 1957. Allen (R Ill.) amendment to delete provision requiring Congressional committee approval before disposal or transfer of work traditionally performed by civilian employees. Adopted, 222-156. May 10. (See story, p. 543)

**25.** Defense Appropriations (HR 10986). Passage of bill. Passed, 377-0, May 10. (See story, p. 543)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Poll "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Vote No.	TOTAL		DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN			
	24	25	Vote No.	24	25	Vote No.	24	25
Yea	222	377	Yea	64	199	Yea	158	178
Nay	156	0	Nay	133	0	Nay	23	0

	24	25		24	25		24	25		24	25
<b>ALABAMA</b>											
3 Andrews D.	N	Y	Los Angeles County				4 Flynt D.	Y	Y	7 Bray R.	N
1 Boykin D.	X	?	23 Doyle D.	N	Y	3 Forrester D.	Y	Y	11 Brownson R.	Y	
7 Elliott D.	N	Y	21 Hiastand R.	Y	Y	9 Landrum D.	Y	Y	3 Crumpacker R.	✓	
2 Grant D.	N	Y	25 Hillings R.	✓	?	7 Lanham D.	N	Y	8 Denton D.	N	
9 Huddleston D.	Y	Y	20 Hinshaw R.	Y	Y	2 Pitcher D.	Y	Y	2 Holleck R.	Y	
8 Jones D.	N	Y	19 Hollifield D.	N	Y	1 Preston D.	?	?	6 Harder R.	Y	
5 Raines D.	Y	Y	22 Holt R.	Y	Y	6 Vinson D.	Y	Y	10 Harvey R.	Y	
4 Roberts D.	N	Y	18 Hooper R.	Y	Y	2 Budge R.	Y	Y	1 Madden D.	N	
6 Selden D.	Y	Y	16 Jackson R.	Y	Y	1 Pfost D.	N	Y	9 Wilson R.	Y	
<b>ARIZONA</b>											
1 Rhodes R.	Y	Y	24 Lipscomb R.	Y	Y	<b>IDaho</b>			<b>IOWA</b>		
2 Udall D.	N	Y	15 McDonough R.	Y	Y	16 Allen R.	Y	Y	5 Cunningham R.	Y	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											
1 Gathings D.	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt D.	N	Y	17 Arends R.	Y	Y	6 Colliver R.	Y	
4 Harris D.	N	Y	<b>COLORADO</b>			19 Chiperfield R.	N	Y	3 Gross R.	Y	
5 Hays D.	?	Y	4 Aspinwall D.	N	Y	25 Grey D.	Y	Y	8 Hoeven R.	Y	
2 Mills D.	N	Y	3 Chenoweth R.	Y	Y	21 Mack D.	N	Y	7 Jensen R.	Y	
6 Norrell D.	N	Y	2 Hill R.	Y	Y	15 Mason R.	Y	Y	4 LeCompte R.	Y	
3 Trimble D.	Y	Y	1 Rogers D.	N	Y	24 Price D.	N	Y	1 Schwangel R.	N	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											
3 Creteilin R.	Y	Y	3 Cretella R.	Y	Y	14 Vacancy.			2 Talle R.	Y	
1 Do J.D.	Y	Y	20 Simpson R.			<b>ILLINOIS</b>			<b>KANSAS</b>		
4 Mo J.M.	Y	Y	22 Springer R.			16 Allen R.	Y	Y	1 Avery R.	Y	
5 Patterson R.	Y	Y	18 Veilde R.			17 Arends R.	Y	Y	3 George R.	Y	
AL Sadlik R.	?	?	23 Vuren!! R.			19 Chiperfield R.	N	Y	5 Hope R.	Y	
2 Seely-Brown R.	Y	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>			25 Grey D.	Y	Y	4 Rees R.	Y	
14 Hagen D.	N	Y	AL McDowell D.	N	Y	21 Mack D.	N	Y	2 Scrivner R.	N	
11 Johnson R.	✓	?	<b>FLORIDA</b>			15 Mason R.	Y	Y	6 Smith R.	N	
4 Malliard R.	N	Y	2 Bennett D.	N	Y	24 Price D.	N	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
8 Miller D.	N	Y	1 Cromer R.	Y	Y	12 Boyle D.	Y	Y	4 Chelf D.	Y	
3 Moss D.	N	Y	4 Fascell D.	N	Y	13 Church R.	Y	Y	1 Gregory D.	N	
29 Phillips R.	Y	Y	7 Haley D.	Y	Y	1 Dawson D.	?	?	2 Notcher D.	N	
1 Scudder R.	Y	Y	5 Harlong D.	N	Y	8 Gordon D.	N	Y	7 Perkins D.	N	
5 Shelley D.	N	Y	8 Matthews D.	N	Y	10 Hoffman R.	✓	?	3 Robison R.	N	
27 Sheppard D.	N	Y	6 Rogers D.	N	Y	5 Kluczynski D.	N	Y	8 Siler R.	Y	
12 Stak D.	N	Y	3 Sikes D.	N	Y	4 McVey R.	Y	Y	5 Spence D.	N	
13 Teague R.	N	Y	8 Blitch D.	✓	?	3 Murray D.	N	Y	6 Watts D.	X	
28 Utz R.	Y	Y	10 Brown D.	Y	Y	6 O'Brien D.	N	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
30 Wilson R.	Y	Y	5 Davis D.	Y	Y	2 O'Hara D.	N	Y	2 Boggs D.	Y	
9 Younger R.	Y	Y				11 Sheehan R.	Y	Y	4 Brooks D.	Y	
						9 Yates D.	Y	Y	1 Hebert D.	Y	
						4 Adair R.	Y	Y	8 Long D.	Y	
						5 Beamer R.	Y	Y			

**CQ House Votes 24 through 25.**

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47)

	24	25		24	25		24	25		24	25
6 Morrison D . . .	✓	?	NEBRASKA	2 Chase R . . .	Y Y	2 Fountain D . . .	Y Y	5 Richards D . . .	N	Y	
5 Passman D . . .	N	Y	3 Harrison R . . .	? ?	10 Jones R . . .	Y Y	2 Riley D . . .	N	Y		
7 Thompson D . . .	✓	?	4 Miller R . . .	Y Y	11 Jones D . . .	Y Y	1 Rivers D . . .	N	Y		
3 Willis D . . .	Y	Y	1 Weaver R . . .	Y Y	12 Shuford D . . .	Y Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
<b>MAINE</b>			<b>NEVADA</b>		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		<b>2 Berry R . . .</b>	Y	Y		
1 Hale R . . .	N	Y	AL Young R . . .	Y Y	AL Burdick R . . .	N Y	1 Lovre R . . .	Y	Y		
3 McIntire R . . .	Y	Y	2 Bass R . . .	Y Y	AL Krueger R . . .	Y Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
2 Nelson R . . .	✓	?	1 Merrow R . . .	N Y	9 Ashley D . . .	N Y	2 Baker R . . .	Y	Y		
<b>MARYLAND</b>			11 Addonizio D . . .	N Y	14 Ayres R . . .	Y Y	6 Bass D . . .	N	Y		
2 Devereux R . . .	Y	Y	3 Auchincloss R . . .	Y Y	13 Baumhart R . . .	Y Y	8 Cooper D . . .	Y	Y		
4 Fallon D . . .	Y	Y	8 Canfield R . . .	Y Y	8 Betts R . . .	Y Y	9 Davis D . . .	Y	Y		
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen R . . .	Y Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R . . .	Y Y	4 Evans D . . .	N	Y		
3 Gammie D . . .	N	Y	2 Hand R . . .	Y Y	16 Bow R . . .	Y Y	3 Frazier D . . .	Y	Y		
6 Hyde R . . .	N	Y	12 Keen R . . .	Y Y	7 Brown R . . .	✓ ?	7 Murray D . . .	Y	Y		
5 Lankford D . . .	N	Y	9 Omen R . . .	Y Y	5 Clevenger R . . .	Y Y	5 Priest D . . .	N	Y		
1 Miller R . . .	Y	Y	10 Rodino D . . .	N Y	20 Feighan D . . .	N Y	1 Reece R . . .	Y	Y		
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>			13 Seminole D . . .	N Y	18 Hays D . . .	N Y	<b>TEXAS</b>				
6 Bates R . . .	N	Y	4 Thompson D . . .	X ?	15 Henderson R . . .	Y Y	5 Alger R . . .	Y	Y		
2 Boland D . . .	N	Y	14 Tumulty D . . .	N Y	2 Hess R . . .	Y Y	14 Bell D . . .	N	Y		
10 Curtis R . . .	N	Y	7 Widnall R . . .	Y Y	10 Jenkins R . . .	Y Y	2 Brooks D . . .	N	Y		
4 Donohoe D . . .	N	Y	6 Williams D . . .	N Y	19 Kirwan D . . .	N Y	17 Burleson D . . .	Y	Y		
1 Heseltine R . . .	Y	Y	1 Wolverine R . . .	N Y	4 McCulloch R . . .	Y Y	AL Dies D . . .	Y	Y		
7 Lane D . . .	?	?	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		17 McGregor R . . .	Y Y	7 Dowdy D . . .	Y	Y		
8 Macdonald D . . .	N	Y	23 Minshall R . . .	Y Y	21 Fisher D . . .	Y Y	21 Fisher D . . .	Y	Y		
14 Martin R . . .	Y	?	6 Polk D . . .	X ?	3 Gentry D . . .	Y Y	3 Gentry D . . .	Y	Y		
12 McCormack D . . .	N	Y	3 Schendt R . . .	Y Y	13 Ikard D . . .	N	Y				
9 Nicholson R . . .	Y	Y	1 Scherer R . . .	Y Y	20 Kilday D . . .	N Y	20 Kilday D . . .	N	Y		
11 O'Neill D . . .	N	Y	21 Vonik D . . .	N Y	15 Kilgore D . . .	Y Y	15 Kilgore D . . .	Y	Y		
3 Philbin D . . .	N	Y	12 Vanya R . . .	Y Y	19 Mahan D . . .	N	Y				
5 Rogers R . . .	N	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		1 Patman D . . .	Y Y	1 Patman D . . .	Y	Y		
13 Wiggleworth R	N	Y	3 Becker R . . .	Y Y	11 Poage D . . .	Y Y	11 Poage D . . .	Y	Y		
<b>MICHIGAN</b>			2 Denunzio R . . .	✓ ?	4 Rayburn D . . .	- -	4 Rayburn D . . .	-	-		
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	Y	26 Gamble R . . .	✓ ?	18 Rogers D . . .	N Y	18 Rogers D . . .	N	Y		
8 Bentley R . . .	✓	?	27 Gwinn R . . .	✓ ?	16 Rutherford D . . .	Y Y	16 Rutherford D . . .	Y	Y		
10 Cedarberg R . . .	Y	Y	32 Kearney R . . .	Y Y	6 Teague D . . .	Y Y	6 Teague D . . .	Y	Y		
18 Dondro R . . .	Y	Y	38 Keeting R . . .	Y Y	8 Thomas D . . .	N Y	8 Thomas D . . .	N	Y		
5 Ford R . . .	Y	Y	33 Kilbum R . . .	Y Y	9 Thompson D . . .	Y Y	9 Thompson D . . .	Y	Y		
6 Hayworth D . . .	X	?	40 Miller R . . .	Y Y	10 Thornberry D . . .	N Y	10 Thornberry D . . .	N	Y		
4 Hoffman R . . .	?	?	30 O'Brien D . . .	N Y	6 Wickensham D . . .	Y Y	12 Wright D . . .	N	Y		
3 Johansen R . . .	Y	Y	39 Ostertag R . . .	Y Y	<b>UTAH</b>						
11 Knox R . . .	Y	Y	42 Pillion R . . .	Y Y	2 Coon R . . .	Y Y	2 Dawson R . . .	Y	Y		
2 Meader R . . .	Y	Y	41 Radwan R . . .	✓ ?	4 Ellsworth R . . .	Y Y	1 Dixon R . . .	Y	Y		
9 Thompson R . . .	Y	Y	43 Reed R . . .	Y Y	3 Green D . . .	N Y	<b>VERMONT</b>				
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	Y	35 Riehman R . . .	Y Y	1 Norblad R . . .	Y Y	AL Prouty R . . .	Y	Y		
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>			28 St. George R . . .	Y Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
13 Diggs D . . .	?	?	36 Taber R . . .	Y Y	30 Holland, D . . .	N Y	4 Abbott D . . .	Y	Y		
15 Dingell D . . .	N	Y	31 Taylor R . . .	✓ ?	17 Bush R . . .	Y Y	10 Breyhill R . . .	Y Y	10 Breyhill R . . .	Y Y	
17 Griffiths D . . .	N	Y	1 Wainwright R . . .	Y Y	10 Carrig R . . .	Y Y	3 Gary D . . .	Y	Y		
16 Lesinski D . . .	N	Y	29 Wharton R . . .	Y Y	25 Clark D . . .	N Y	2 Hardy D . . .	N	Y		
1 Machrowicz D . . .	N	Y	34 Williams R . . .	✓ ?	29 Corbett R . . .	Y Y	7 Harrison D . . .	Y	Y		
14 Rabaut D . . .	N	Y	<b>New York City</b>		9 Dague R . . .	Y Y	9 Jennings D . . .	N	Y		
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			8 Anfuso D . . .	X ?	28 Eberhardt D . . .	X ?	6 Poff R . . .	N	Y		
7 Andersen R . . .	Y	Y	5 Bosch R . . .	Y Y	12 Fenton R . . .	Y Y	1 Robeson D . . .	Y	Y		
1 Andresen R . . .	Y	Y	24 Buckley D . . .	X ?	11 Flood D . . .	N Y	8 Smith D . . .	Y	Y		
8 Biernik D . . .	N	Y	11 Cellier D . . .	X ?	27 Fulton R . . .	Y Y	5 Tuck D . . .	Y	Y		
5 Judd R . . .	Y	Y	17 Couder R . . .	Y Y	23 Gavin R . . .	Y Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
9 Knutson D . . .	X	?	20 Davidson D . . .	X ?	7 James R . . .	Y Y	4 Holmes R . . .	N	Y		
6 Marshall D . . .	N	Y	7 Delaney D . . .	N Y	21 Kelley D . . .	N Y	5 Horan R . . .	Y	Y		
4 McCarthy D . . .	X	?	23 Dollinger D . . .	N Y	8 King R . . .	Y Y	3 Mack R . . .	N	Y		
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	?	18 Donovan D . . .	Y Y	13 McConnell R . . .	Y Y	AL Magnuson D . . .	N	Y		
3 Wie D . . .	N	Y	12 Dom R . . .	N Y	26 Morgan D . . .	N Y	1 Pelly R . . .	N	Y		
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			22 Healey D . . .	N ?	16 Mumro R . . .	Y Y	6 Tollieau R . . .	?	?		
1 Abernethy D . . .	Y	Y	25 Fine R . . .	Y Y	19 Quigley D . . .	N Y	2 Westland R . . .	Y	Y		
6 Colmer D . . .	Y	Y	6 Holtzman D . . .	N Y	14 Rhodes D . . .	N Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
3 Smith D . . .	Y	Y	10 Kelly D . . .	X ?	22 Saylor R . . .	Y Y	3 Bailey D . . .	N	Y		
2 Whitten D . . .	N	Y	9 Keogh D . . .	N Y	18 Simpson R . . .	Y Y	4 Burnside D . . .	Y	Y		
4 Williams D . . .	Y	Y	19 Klein D . . .	X ?	20 Van Zandt R . . .	Y Y	6 Byrd D . . .	Y	Y		
5 Winstead D . . .	Y	Y	4 Latham R . . .	Y Y	15 Walter D . . .	Y Y	5 Kee D . . .	N	Y		
<b>MISSOURI</b>			13 Multer D . . .	X ?	<b>Philadelphia</b>		1 Molchan D . . .	?	?		
5 Bolling D . . .	N	Y	16 Powell D . . .	X ?	1 Borrett D . . .	N Y	2 Stoggers D . . .	N	Y		
9 Cannon D . . .	N	Y	15 Roy R . . .	Y Y	3 Byrne D . . .	N Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
8 Carnahan D . . .	X	?	14 Rooney D . . .	N Y	4 Chudoff D . . .	N N	8 Byrnes R . . .	Y	Y		
4 Christopher D . . .	N	Y	21 Zelenko D . . .	X ?	2 Grandine D . . .	N Y	2 Davis R . . .	Y	Y		
2 Curtis R . . .	Y	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		5 Green D . . .	N Y	9 Johnson D . . .	N	Y		
6 Hull D . . .	N	Y	9 Alexander D . . .	Y Y	6 Scott R . . .	Y Y	7 Laird R . . .	Y	Y		
10 Jones D . . .	N	Y	3 Barden D . . .	X ?	2 Fogarty D . . .	N Y	10 O'Konki R . . .	Y	Y		
1 Karsten D . . .	N	Y	1 Bonner D . . .	✓ Y	1 Forand D . . .	N Y	5 Reuss D . . .	Y	Y		
11 Moulder D . . .	N	Y	7 Carlyle D . . .	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		1 Smith R . . .	Y	Y		
7 Short R . . .	?	?	5 Chatham D . . .	?	4 Ashmore D . . .	N Y	6 Van Pelt R . . .	Y	Y		
3 Sullivan D . . .	N	Y	4 Cooley D . . .	?	3 Dom D . . .	N Y	3 Withdraw R . . .	Y	Y		
2 Flare R . . .	Y	Y	8 Deane D . . .	?	6 McMillian D . . .	N Y	4 Zablocki D . . .	Y	Y		
1 Metcalf D . . .	N	Y	6 Durham D . . .	Y Y			<b>WYOMING</b>				
							AL Thomson R . . .	Y	Y		

## CQ Senate Votes 55 through 58.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

# Approval Given to Bills for D.C. Transit Authority, Disaster Insurance Program

**55.** D. C. Transit (S 3073). Create public corporation to provide a transportation system for the District of Columbia for an interim period of three years. Allott (R Colo.) amendment to provide that D. C. government and interim corporation be considered federal agencies for this legislation, thus prohibiting strikes. Rejected, 32-42, May 9. (See story, p. 541)

**56.** D. C. Transit (S 3073). Passage of bill. Passed, 41-31, May 9. (See story, p. 541)

**57.** Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Authorize \$5 billion five-year experimental flood disaster insurance program. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to require states to pay part of the cost after June 30, 1959. Adopted, 39-31, May 10. (See story, p. 543)

**58.** Disaster Insurance (S 3732). Passage of bill. Passed, 61-7, May 10. (See story, p. 543)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).  
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL	DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN									
	Vote No.	55	56	57	58	Vote No.	55	56	57	58	Vote No.	55	56	57	58
Yea	32	41	39	61		Yea	7	27	4	26	Yea	25	14	35	35
Nay	42	31	31	7		Nay	28	6	28	5	Nay	14	25	3	2

	55	56	57	58		55	56	57	58		55	56	57	58					
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>RODE ISLAND</b>				
Hill D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper R...	Y	N	?	?	Curtis R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Green D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D....	N	Y	N	Y	Martin R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Hruka R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Postore D.....	?	?	X	✓
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Goldwater R....	?	?	Y	Y	Carlson R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Bible D.....	X	✓	?	?	Johnston D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Hayden D....	N	Y	N	Y	Schoeppel R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Malone R.....	?	?	?	✓	Wofford D.....	Y	Y	N	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Fulbright D....	N	?	X	✓	Vacancy.....					Bridges R.....	Y	N	?	?	Case R.....	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan D....	?	?	?	?	Clements D.....	X	✓	X	✓	Cotton R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Mundi R.....	Y	N	✓	X
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Knowland R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender D.....	N	N	?	?	Case R.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Green D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Kuchel R....	?	?	N	Y	Long D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Smith R.....	N	N	Y	Y	Postore D.....	?	?	X	✓
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Allott R....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne R.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Anderson D.....	N	Y	?	?	Johnston D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Millikin R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith R.....	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chevez D.....	N	Y	X	✓	Wofford D.....	Y	Y	N	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Bush R....	N	Y	N	Y	Beall R.....	N	Y	✓	✓	Ives R.....	?	?	?	✓	Case R.....	Y	Y	Y	N
Porter R....	N	Y	Y	Y	Butler R.....	Y	N	Y	?	Lehman D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Mundi R.....	Y	N	✓	X
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Fear D....	✓	?	Y	N	Kennedy D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Ives R.....	?	?	?	✓	Green D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Williams R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltontoll R....	N	N	Y	Y	Scott D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Postore D.....	?	?	X	✓
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Holland D....	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara D....	N	Y	N	Y	Ervin D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Johnston D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers D....	?	?	X	✓	Potter R....	N	Y	Y	Y	Scott D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Wofford D.....	Y	Y	N	N
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
George D....	?	?	?	?	Humphrey D....	N	Y	N	Y	Ives R.....	?	?	?	✓	Green D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Russell D....	?	?	Y	N	Thye R....	N	N	Y	Y	Scott D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Postore D.....	?	?	X	✓
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Dwight R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Eastland D....	Y	N	N	Y	Ervin D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Johnston D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Walker R....	?	?	✓	✓	Sterns D....	Y	Y	N	Y	Scott D.....	N	Y	N	Y	Wofford D.....	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Dirksen R....	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings D....	N	Y	X	✓	Langer R.....	N	Y	N	N	Green D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Douglas D....	N	Y	N	Y	Symington D....	N	N	N	Y	Young R.....	Y	N	Y	Y	Postore D.....	?	?	X	✓
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Cochran R....	?	?	Y	Y	Mansfield D....	N	Y	N	Y	Bender R.....	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnston D.....	N	Y	N	Y
Jenner R....	?	?	Y	Y	Murray D....	N	Y	N	Y	Bricker R.....	Y	N	?	✓	Wofford D.....	Y	Y	N	Y

# Political Notes

## PRIMARY CAMPAIGNS

President Eisenhower outpolled Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the May 8 Indiana Presidential preference primary. They were not in direct competition but the results of the primary, one of six held May 7-8, were studied to show any reflection of discontentment of farmers with the agricultural situation.

The primary results by states:

### INDIANA

President Eisenhower May 8 topped the Presidential preference primary in Indiana. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), unopposed on the Democratic ballot, ran second in the total vote count.

With all of 4,359 precincts reporting, Eisenhower had 353,938 votes to 13,417 for Lar Daly, Chicago.

In the Democratic returns in the 4,359 precincts, Kefauver had polled 242,422 votes.

Eisenhower's total was 61 percent of the total vote cast, Kefauver's 37 percent and Daly's 2 percent.

There was no Presidential preference primary in Indiana in 1952. In the 1952 general election voting, Eisenhower received 58.1 percent of the vote, Stevenson 49.6 percent.

The Indiana Congressional lineup for November as a result of the primary (asterisk denotes the incumbent):

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
Donald K. Stimson Jr.	1.	Ray J. Madden *
Charles A. Halleck *	2.	Thurman C. Crook
F. Jay Nimtz	3.	John V. Brademas
E. Ross Adair *	4.	F. Dean Bechtol
John V. Beamer *	5.	Catlin Whitehead
Cecil M. Harden *	6.	John W. King
William G. Bray *	7.	Vernon R. Hill
D. Bailey Merrill	8.	Winfield K. Denton*
Earl Wilson *	9.	Wilfrid J. Ullrich
Ralph Harvey *	10.	Gerald C. Carmony
Charles B. Brownson *	11.	John C. Carvey

### FLORIDA

Gov. Leroy Collins (D) May 8 won the Florida gubernatorial primary, polling a majority of the votes. For the first time in the state's history a Democrat won the primary without a runoff. William A. Washburne was unopposed for the Republican nomination. (Weekly Report, p. 318)

Returns from 1,402 of 1,779 precincts gave Collins 374,681 votes. Sumter L. Lowry had 126,603; Farris Bryant 88,156; former Gov. Fuller Warren 75,165; Peaslee Streets 4,903 and W.B. Price 2,894.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) was renominated, defeating Erle L. Griffis of MacClenny. The vote in 1,111 of 1,779 precincts was Smathers 422,981, Griffis 56,047.

The Congressional lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

## Congressional Candidates

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

### SENATE

- Seeking nomination:  
Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R Wash.), Olympia, retiring governor; May 2.

Charles Kersten (R Wis.), Milwaukee, former Representative (1946-48; 1950-54); May 6.

### HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:  
Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), 5th Dist., Monroe, 5th term (46,39;58); May 7.

• Seeking nomination:  
Patrick J. Ward (D Conn.), 1st Dist., Hartford, May 2.

Donald Potter (D Conn.), 1st Dist., Glastonbury, May 3.

James P. Casey (D Conn.), 1st Dist., Bristol, May 4.

Norman M. Clapp (D Wis.), 3rd Dist., Grant County, May 5.

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
William C. Cramer*	1.	Runoff
No candidate	2.	Charles Bennett *
Arthur Baker Sr.	3.	Robert L. F. Sikes *
Leland Hyzer	4.	Dante B. Fascell *
Arnold L. Lund	5.	A. S. Herlong *
Undecided	6.	Paul G. Rogers *
G. M. (Gus) Nelson	7.	James A. Haley *
No candidate	8.	D. R. Matthews *

### NEW MEXICO

Gov. John F. Simms (D) led the May 8 Democratic gubernatorial primary race. With 705 of 920 precincts reporting, Simms had 42,671 votes to 40,406 for State Corporation Commissioner Ingram B. Pickett. Robert Stephens received 5,509 votes. Former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem was unopposed for the Republican nomination.

Pickett refused to concede the race, saying there was "skullduggery" in the vote counting. There was no Presidential preference primary.

The Congressional lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
Forrest Atchley	AL	Antonio M. Fernandez *
Ralph C. Smith	AL	John J. Dempsey *

## MARYLAND

Former Sen. Millard Tydings (1927-50) May 7 won the Democratic nomination for Senate in a close race with Baltimore contractor George P. Mahoney. Tydings and Mahoney were tied, 76-76, in unit votes from the counties, but Tydings held an edge in the popular voting. Under Maryland election laws, the candidate receiving the most votes in a county gets all the unit votes from that county at the party's nominating convention. In the event of a tie in the unit, and this was the first such tie in Maryland history, the candidate with the most popular votes is endorsed.

The Democratic Senatorial vote: In 1,275 of 1,277 polling places, Tydings 141,897; Mahoney 134,013.

The Presidential preference primary, in which voters were unable to cross party lines, saw delegates representing 18 convention votes won by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). The vote:

In 1,274 polling places, Kefauver 101,844; unstructured delegation 52,535.

President Eisenhower, also unopposed, polled 48,842 votes with 1,074 polling places reported. With 1,058 polling places reported, Sen. John Marshall Butler (R) had 47,191 votes to win renomination.

In both parties, delegates to the national convention are chosen by the state conventions.

Comparison: There were 268,231 Democratic and 102,265 Republican votes cast in primary contests for Senator in both parties in 1952. There was no contest in the GOP for President; on the Democratic side there were 137,885 votes for Kefauver, 46,361 for an unstructured delegation.

The Congressional lineup for November (the asterisk denotes the incumbent):

## SENATE

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
John M. Butler *	Millard E. Tydings

## HOUSE

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
E. T. Miller *	1.	H. P. Fox
James P.S. Devereux *	2.	A. Gordon Boone
Harry D. Kemper	3.	Edward A. Garmatz *
G. D. Hubbard	4.	George H. Fallon *
William B. Prendergast	5.	Richard E. Lankford *
DeWitt S. Hyde *	6.	J. R. Foley
David A. Halley	7.	Samuel N. Friedel *

## OHIO

Delegates favoring the "favorite son" candidacy of Gov. Frank Lausche for the Democratic Presidential nomination May 8 won races totaling 54 of the 58 convention votes. The other delegates are unpledged. On the Republican ballot, delegates with 56 convention votes pledged to Sen. John W. Bricker were elected.

Michael V. DiSalle, former Toledo mayor and former federal price control director, won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Atty. Gen. C. William O'Neill won the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Lausche and Sen. George H. Bender were unopposed for the Demo-

cratic and Republican Senatorial nominations.

The lineup of Congressional contests for November (asterisk denotes the incumbent):

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
Gordon H. Scherer *	1.	Leonard D. Slutz
William E. Hess *	2.	William T. Dewan
Paul Schenck *	3.	William Patterson
William M. McCulloch *	4.	Robert S. Cox
Cliff Clevenger *	5.	George E. Rafferty
Albert L. Daniels	6.	James G. Polk *
Clarence J. Brown *	7.	Joseph A. Sullivan
Jackson E. Betts *	8.	Robert M. Corry
Harvey G. Straub	9.	Thomas L. Ashley *
Thomas A. Jenkins *	10.	No candidate
David S. Denison Jr.	11.	James P. Bennett
John M. Vorys *	12.	William P. Lewis
A. D. Baumhart Jr. *	13.	J. P. Henderson
William H. Ayres *	14.	Bernard Rosen
John E. Henderson *	15.	Herbert U. Smith
Frank T. Bow *	16.	John McSweeney
J. Harry McGregor	17.	Robert W. Levering *
Joseph Miller	18.	Wayne L. Hays *
Ralph E. Turner	19.	Michael J. Kirwan *
John A. Ferguson	20.	Michael A. Feighan *
Charles H. Loeb	21.	Charles A. Vanik *
Frances P. Bolton *	22.	Harry A. Blackman
William E. Minshall Jr. *	23.	George A. Harley

## WEST VIRGINIA

Gov. William C. Marland May 8 won the Democratic nomination for the remainder of the term of the late Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D). (Weekly Report, p. 243) Former Sen. Chapman Revercomb (1943-49) won the Republican nomination. Rep. Robert H. Mollohan won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and will be opposed in November by Cecil H. Underwood, 33, Republican leader in the state house of representatives.

The Congressional lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Dist.</u>	<u>Democrat</u>
Arch A. Moore	1.	C. Lee Spillers
Mrs. Davis Elkins	2.	Harley O. Staggers *
Daniel L. Louchrey	3.	Cleveland M. Bailey *
Will E. Neal	4.	M. G. Burnside *
No candidate	5.	Elizabeth Kee *
G. S. Millhouse	6.	Robert C. Byrd *

In the 10 Presidential primaries held up to May 6, Stevenson had defeated Kefauver in two of three races in which both consented to direct competition with the other. Kefauver defeated Stevenson in Minnesota to win 26 of 30 votes; Stevenson defeated Kefauver in the District of Columbia and Alaska to win a total of 12 votes.

Kefauver won 28 votes in Wisconsin, eight in New Hampshire and one-half vote in New Jersey. Stevenson was not entered personally in any of the three.

Stevenson won the Democratic preference polls in Illinois and Pennsylvania, where Kefauver received only write-in votes. Stevenson was supported by delegates from those states, although the delegates were not bound. Illinois has 64 convention votes, Pennsylvania 74.

Neither was on the ballot in Massachusetts, but Stevenson outpolled Kefauver 19,083 to 4,469 in the write-in balloting. There was no Presidential preference

balloting in Alabama, but 28 of 52 delegates, representing 14 convention votes, announced they favored Stevenson, with the remainder scattered among other contenders.

### TEXAS DECISION

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D), with the aid of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D), May 5 won control of the Democratic party organization in Texas. The Johnson-Rayburn forces defeated a drive by Gov. Allan Shivers to retain control of the party organization. (Weekly Report, p. 384)

The battle came in voting in 6,000 precinct conventions. The ballot was a single issue: Whether Johnson or Shivers should head the state's 56-vote delegation to the Democratic national convention.

The winner of the majority of precincts in a county, won that particular county. Sen. Johnson was conceded victory in 187 of 254 counties while Shivers was credited with winning 44 counties. Twenty-three others with 61 state convention votes were still in dispute.

The winners of the county battles pick the delegates to the party's state convention where delegates to the national convention, the delegation's chairman and a possible "favorite son" will be selected. Johnson was assured the backing of 1,458 delegates, Shivers 381.

Johnson had announced April 10 he would allow his name to be placed in the Presidential nominations at the Democratic convention. On May 7 Johnson said "I shall go to Chicago with only one preconceived notion about the nominee, that it won't be me." (Weekly Report, p. 439)

### SEN. GEORGE WITHDRAWS

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) May 9 said he would not run for re-election. He said President Eisenhower offered him an appointment as personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), effective January, 1957.

George said he was not going to run again "for good and sufficient reasons." Dr. Worth Daniels, George's physician, said he had advised George against making a strenuous campaign. Daniels said George's health was "not seriously impaired" but it was "wise" for George not to make a strong re-election campaign. Daniels said George has a heart difficulty and diabetes. The physician described both ailments as "mild." Sen. George is 78.

George was Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and ranking majority Member of the Finance Committee. His 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition Score was 60 and 13; his Party Unity score was 58 percent.

Next in Foreign Relations Committee seniority was 88-year-old Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), currently Chairman of the Rules Committee. Should Green take over the chair of the Foreign Relations Committee in the next Congress his post as head of the Rules Committee probably would go to 52-year-old Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.). Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), 78 years old, ranks next to Green on the Rules Committee, but probably would not want to take over the chair and relinquish his current post as Appropriations Committee Chairman.

Should the GOP win control of Congress in November, ex-Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), 71, was slated to retrieve his post. But Wiley faces a tough fight for re-election. Should he be defeated and the GOP control Congress in 1957, 75-year-old H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) would be in line for the

chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Should Green not accept the post, J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), 50 years old, would be next in line.

A similar situation exists in the House with regard to its Foreign Affairs Committee. After 24 years in the House, the last four as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, James P. Richards (D S.C.), 61, has announced his retirement. Democrats in line for his post in 1957 were Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.), 62, and Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.), 49. Republicans in line for Richards' post were Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.), 56, and John M. Vorys (Ohio), 59.

### State Roundup

**MARYLAND** -- Dr. Harry C. Byrd, former president of the University of Maryland and Democratic gubernatorial nominee in 1954, May 4 announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1958.

**MICHIGAN** -- Mayor Albert E. Cobo of Detroit, May 5 announced he would seek the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Cobo was elected mayor three times in nonpartisan contests. Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D) May 9 said he would seek a fifth two-year term as governor. Williams said he is not a candidate for any office on the Democratic national ticket.

**MINNESOTA** -- Archer Nelson May 4 announced he was resigning as Rural Electrification Administrator effective May 15 to seek the Republican nomination for governor.

**MISSISSIPPI** -- E.O. Spencer, Jackson, Republican national committeeman, May 4 said the state delegation to the GOP convention would include neither a Negro delegate nor a Negro alternate. Spencer heads the all-white faction of the party. The GOP National Committee recognizes the Negro faction as the official party in the state. (Weekly Report, p. 384)

**NEVADA** -- The state Democratic convention elected 24 delegates to cast 14 votes at the party's national convention. Supporters of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) dominated the slate of delegates, instructed to remain unpledged to a candidate until the start of the nominating convention.

**WISCONSIN** -- Philip Kuehn, Milwaukee, state Republican chairman, April 27 said Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) was rejected as keynote speaker of the Wisconsin GOP state convention because he voted in favor of the farm bill which President Eisenhower vetoed. Kuehn said "Mundt agreed that because of the overwhelming sentiment in Wisconsin against the farm bill it would be awkward to have him as a keynoter under the circumstances."

...The 7th Congressional District GOP convention April 26 instructed Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) to request the Senate to remove its 1955 condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R). Wiley said he had no comment. The Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans May 6 urged the state organization not to endorse Wiley for re-election. A resolution passed by the Young Republicans said Wiley's views were "inconsistent" with the federation's philosophy.

## First Quarter Spending, Receipts, 1956

Forty-two organizations filed with the Clerk of the House, reporting that in the first quarter of 1956 they spent \$2,105,688.59 for general political activity. The groups reported receipts of \$3,264,659.90.

The figures for receipts are followed by (c) when these figures are total contributions. An (r) represents total receipts (including contributions and other receipts). An asterisk (\*) indicates the totals were tabulated by Congressional Quarterly; a double asterisk (\*\*) indicates the figure was not included in the total. (For 1955 receipts and spending, Weekly Report, p. 175)

### Republican Groups

Twelve Republican groups reported first quarter expenditures of \$1,552,725.09, or 74 percent of total spending, while receipts came to \$2,634,632.21, or 80.7 percent of all receipts.

Republican National Committee -- received \$765,- 532.99 (c), spent \$327,953.75;

National Republican Congressional Committee -- received \$718,763.16 (r), spent \$354,628.97.

Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received \$346,076.45 (r), spent \$89,578.64.

National Citizens for Eisenhower -- received \$13,443.50 (r), spent \$18,763.18.

National Federation of Republican Women, D.C. -- received \$6,894.31 (c), spent \$4,051.87.

New York State Salute to Eisenhower -- received \$463,689.91 (r), spent \$463,689.91.

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County -- received \$88,240.52 (c), spent \$35,125.64.

Republican State Committee of Delaware -- received \$6,737.37 (r), spent \$1,745.43.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia -- received \$168,247 (c), spent \$134,069.15.

Republican State Committee for the State of Wyoming -- received \$3,162 (r)\*, spent \$1,387.91.\*

Salute Dinner Television Committee (Eisenhower), New York City -- received \$39,600(c), spent \$100,074.41.

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York -- received \$14,245(r), spent \$21,656.23, refunds \$45.50.

### Democratic Groups

Five Democratic groups reported first quarter spending of \$269,154.85, or 13 percent of total spending. Receipts totalled \$182,467.15, or 5.6 percent of total amount received by political organizations.

Democratic National Committee -- received \$136,- 758.52 (r), spent \$257,438.24.

Democratic National Congressional Committee -- received \$41,530 (r), spent \$5,012.01.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee -- received \$3,428.63 (r), spent \$789.76.

Young Democratic Clubs of America -- received \$9,881.62, spent \$5,603.84.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee -- received \$750 (c), spent \$311.

### Labor Groups

Sixteen labor organizations filed first quarter spending reports of \$197,507.82, or 9 percent of total spending. The groups reported receipts of \$349,103.69 which was 10.7 percent of total receipts.

Amalgamated Political Action Fund, N.Y. -- received \$279 (c), spent \$1,255.50.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Los Angeles -- received \$107.50 (c), spent \$140.

CIO Political Action Committee, D.C. -- received \$6,020.16 (c), spent \$23,220.38. Educational Account -- received \$6,360.96, spent \$8,134.41.

Committee on Political Education, D.C. -- received \$223,060.38 (c), spent \$148,287.80.

Kansas Committee on Political Education, Topeka -- received \$72.50 (c), spent nothing.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, D.C. -- received \$13,096.81 (c), spent \$517.50. Educational Fund -- received \$7,851.83 (c), spent \$5,629.96.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's League for Political Education, Harrisburg -- received \$13,284.24, spent \$1,000.

Railway Engine Service Employees Educational Political League of Minnesota, W. St. Paul -- received \$76.25 (c), spent nothing.

Railway Engine Service Employees Educational Political League, Cleveland, Ohio -- received \$3,173.51 (c), spent \$2,924.19.

Railway Engine Service Employees Educational Political League, Austin, Texas -- received \$363 (c), spent \$93.37.

Railway Labor's Political League, D.C. -- received \$6,145.75, spent \$1,000.

Trainmen's Political Education League, Cleveland -- received \$682, spent \$644.71.

Textile Workers Union of America Political Education Fund, NYC -- received \$683.50 (c), spent nothing.

UAW-CIO Political Action Committee, Detroit -- received \$57,182 (c), spent \$1,560.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee for the Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Labor Legislation, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received and spent nothing.

United Steelworkers of America, Political Action Committee, D.C. -- received \$10,664.30(c), spent \$3,000.

### Miscellaneous Groups

Nine miscellaneous organizations reported spending \$86,300.83 in the first quarter of 1956, which was 4 percent of total spending. The groups reported receipts of \$98,- 456.85, or 3 percent of total receipts.

For America, D.C. -- received \$12,988.70 (c), spent \$14,523.24.

Americans for Democratic Action -- received \$20,- 435.42 (c), spent \$25,072.23. Non-Political Account, received \$8,125.00 (c)\*\*, spent \$8,865.06.\*\*

Christian Nationalist Crusade (Party), Los Angeles -- received \$47,959.34 (c), spent \$29,440.73.

"Club," NYC -- received \$78.25 (c), spent nothing.

National Committee for an Effective Congress -- received \$5,167.25 (c), spent \$6,981.70.

No Tax-No War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- received nothing, spent \$2.

Pro America, California Chapter, San Francisco -- received \$8,519.59 (r)\*, spent \$8,625.39.\*

National Association of Pro America, San Francisco -- received \$2,440.50 (r), spent \$652.20.

Progressive Party of the District of Columbia -- received \$867.80 (c), spent \$1,003.34.

# Pressures On Congress

## Lobbyist Registrations

Thirty-one registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between April 20-May 3. Among those registering was former Senate Democratic Leader Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51) who indicated an interest in legislation affecting the American bicycle industry. Other filers said their interests centered in transportation, trade and labor legislation. Eleven of the thirty-one registrants indicated an interest in tax legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional and Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

### Business Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Agencia Industria, C. POR A., P.O. Box 197, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Registrant -- BROOKHART, BECKER & DORSEY, law firm, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the licensing of U.S. atomic energy to foreign nations and any legislation concerning the importation of sugar into the U.S."

- EMPLOYER -- Aircoach Transport Assn. Inc., 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ALBERT F. BEITEL, 905 American Security Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3163 and S 3164, bills to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska.

2. Registrant -- KENDALL K. HOYT, 211 Wyatt Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 3163 and S 3164.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE AND ACADEMY, 1545 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting the excise tax on admissions to performances for the benefit of the American National Theatre and Academy.

- EMPLOYER -- American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- GEORGE E. ASHLEY, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting communications."

Compensation -- \$13,000 annually.

- EMPLOYER -- Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America, 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS, 1025 Conn. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the American bicycle industry."

Compensation -- \$750 quarterly.

Expenses -- \$100.

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 445).

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR COMPETITIVE TELEVISION, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 10424, a bill to reduce excise tax on television receivers capable of receiving 50 or more ultra high frequency television channels.

Expenses -- \$15,000.

1. Registrant -- JOHN W. ENGLISH, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Compensation -- \$15,000.

2. Registrant -- JOHN G. JOHNSON, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Expenses -- \$15,000.

3. Registrant -- JOSEPH MEAGHER, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Expenses -- \$15,000.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- FLORIDA FRUIT AND VEGETABLE ASSN., 4401 E. Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 9600, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farmworkers and any other legislation affecting the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn. or its members.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, 531 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Previous Registrations -- (Weekly Report, p. 382)

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN POULTRY INDUSTRIES, 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Oppose HR 8599, HR 9006 and S 3176, bills to prohibit movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, adulterated or diseased poultry, and legislation affecting interests of members.

1. Registrant -- JOSEPH O. PARKER, 531 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Previous Registrations -- See above.

- EMPLOYER -- Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- W.S. STORY, 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interested in preventing singling out the iron and steel scrap industry for special treatment in any extension" of the Export Control Act of 1949.

Compensation -- \$300 quarterly.

## Pressures - 2

- EMPLOYER -- Marine Transport Lines Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, law firm, 529 Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/27/56.

Legislative Interest -- Amend Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act to permit carriers to operate over a circuitous route providing they meet the charges of carriers operating over a more direct route to and from competitive points.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF THE LEGITIMATE THEATRE, 234 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting excise tax on admissions to the legitimate theatre."

Previous Registration -- (1954 Almanac, p. 685)

- EMPLOYER -- National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HENRY B. MADSEN, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation as to the taxation of the income of fire and casualty insurance companies."

- EMPLOYER -- Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- WOOLLEN H. WALSH, 2800 Woodley Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry."

Compensation -- \$1,500 annually.

Expenses -- \$150 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- California Commercial Co. (1955 Almanac, p. 685)

- EMPLOYER -- Texas Employees Insurance Assn., Dallas, Texas.

1. Registrant -- DWIGHT, ROYALL, HARRIS, KOEGEL & CASKEY, law firm, Wire Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10765, a bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries.

Previous Registrations -- Columbia Pictures Corp., Loew's Inc., Paramount Pictures Corp., RKO Radio Pictures Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., United Artists Corp., Universal Pictures Co. Inc., and Warner Bros. Pictures Inc., all of New York City. (1955 Almanac, p. 686) Temporary Commission to Study Federally Aided Welfare Programs. (1953 Almanac, p. 598)

2. Registrant -- B.J. PITTMAN JR., c/o Texas Employees Insurance Assn., Dallas, Texas. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 10765.

- EMPLOYER -- Union Pacific Railroad, 15th & Dodge St., Omaha, Neb.

Registrant -- W.J. HYNES, 611 Idaho Bldg., Boise, Idaho. Filed 4/23/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting or concerning railroads."

Compensation -- \$850 monthly.

Expenses -- \$500 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Filed for same organization in 1948. (1948 Almanac, p. 430)

## Citizens Group

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SOCIETY FOR ANIMAL PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION, 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 8540, HR 9603 and S 1636, bills to require the use of humane methods in the slaughtering of livestock and poultry.

## Farm Groups

- EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Texas.

1. Registrant -- RUSSELL J. FISHER, Gordonsville, Va. Filed 4/26/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests of employer."

2. Registrant -- MARION S. MONK JR., Batchelor, La. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Interests of employer."

## Labor Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 318 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- CLINT BUSH, 105 E. 70th St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act."

Compensation -- \$15 daily.

Expenses -- \$15 daily.

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH T. WEST, 1 Salem St., Houlton, Maine. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act."

Compensation -- \$15 daily.

Expenses -- \$15 daily.

Previous Registration -- Registered in 1955 for same organization. (1955 Almanac, p. 705)

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS (AFL-CIO), 1126 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the welfare and security of working men and women and their families."

Expenses -- \$7,000 annually.

Previous Registrations -- (1954 Almanac, p. 704)

1. Registrant -- KENNETH PETERSON, 1126 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above. Compensation -- \$7,000 annually.

## Professional Groups

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PATENT OFFICE SOCIETY, P.O. Box 685, Washington, D.C. Filed 5/3/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Supplying any needed information pertinent to any legislation involving patent and trademark legislation, Patent Office operations, federal employee legislation and legislation of general interest to federal employees."

Expenses -- "\$375 during the 84th Congress."

1. Registrant -- DILLARD B. LASSETER, Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland. Filed 5/2/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting personnel and professional matters of the Society."

Compensation -- "\$375 during the 84th Congress."

Previous Registration -- (Weekly Report, p. 23)

## CHAMBER CONVENTION REPORT

The national Chamber of Commerce, the largest business organization in the United States, held its 44th annual meeting in Washington April 30-May 2. Below is a profile of the Chamber along with policy statements adopted at the convention.

NAME -- Chamber of Commerce of the United States.  
ADDRESS -- 1615 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.  
FOUNDED -- 1912.

PURPOSE -- "Expresses the viewpoint of businessmen to Congress and to the American public. It works to preserve the right of the individual to earn a profit, to acquire and to hold property."

MEMBERSHIP -- More than 3,100 local and state chambers of commerce and trade associations representing 1.7 million business men and women.

OFFICERS -- President, John S. Coleman, president of Burroughs Corp., Detroit; executive vice president, Arch N. Booth, director of the Washington headquarters.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Clarence R. Miles and Donald A. Young are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1956 first quarter, \$6,619; 1955, \$31,028.

PUBLICATIONS -- Nation's Business, monthly magazine; Washington Report, weekly newspaper; Legislative Daily, published when Congress is in session; 14 other regular publications.

ORGANIZATION -- Six field divisions and 17 districts in national organization. Washington headquarters has five coordinating and operating departments, three service departments and 13 specialized departments.

POLICY STATEMENTS -- Delegates to the meeting adopted policy statements urging:

- Increased postal rates to put the Post Office Department on a "non-profit, self-supporting basis."
- Adoption by Congress and the Administration of the recommendations of the Second Hoover Commission on Government Reorganization.
- Opposition to proposals for federal flood and disaster insurance.
- Opposition to the use of government contracts to "regulate labor-management relations" or to channel funds into depressed areas.
- Reduction of the national debt.
- Elimination of "encroachments" by the federal government on constitutional rights of the states.
- A program of economic and technical assistance to the free world, provided it does not assume "the aspects of a welfare project."

The question of multilateral trade agreements and recommendations on U.S. entry into the Organization for Trade Cooperation was returned for a national referendum.

The proposed policy statement recommending encouragement of "a greater volume of trade" for Japan was withdrawn by the policy committee at the request of the South Carolina Chamber of Commerce.

## SENATE 'BATTING AVERAGE'

The American Farm Bureau Federation in the May issue of its monthly publication, The Nation's Agriculture, compiled a "Senators Batting Average" on issues involv-

ing Farm Bureau policy. Using as a guide major Senate roll calls on the recent farm bill (HR 12), AFBF rated as "at bat" the times voting, "hits" as voting Farm Bureau recommendations.

Senators with 1,000 "batting averages" were George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa).

Senators with .000 "batting averages," all Democrats, were Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), Walter F. George (Ga.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), William R. Laird III (W. Va.), Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), James E. Murray (Mont.), Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.), Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), W. Kerr Scott (N.C.), John Sparkman (Ala.) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.).

In an editorial, Charles B. Shuman, Farm Bureau president, said a "study of election results of recent years indicates that rural voters have not supported candidates who base their campaigns on extravagant promises to raid the federal treasury for the benefit of their constituents."

## FOREIGN OPERATIONS

The American Assembly, after the ninth of a series of policy conferences, May 6 said the government would have to operate overseas programs for an indefinite period and made recommendations for improvement of operations. The four day meeting at Harriman, N.Y., of leaders in business, education and public affairs, recommended:

A "strengthened" career service for overseas employees including modern job analyses, competent career planning and rational assignment to replace "archaic" personnel practices.

The State Department be the chief Presidential agency for coordinating foreign policy.

Against parceling to interdepartmental committees or special Presidential advisers foreign operations of continuing concern to the government.

Discontinuing "separate fringe" foreign services such as those of the Agriculture and Treasury Departments.

No regional authority or "political theater commander" be interposed between ambassadors and Washington.

"Uniform" career services for personnel in the U.S. Information Agency, International Cooperation Administration and the State Department's foreign service to facilitate interchange of personnel.

## RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The National Federation of Federal Employees April 27 urged "prompt and favorable action" on a bill (S 2875) to revise and liberalize the Federal Retirement System. In a letter to all Senators the Federation said "this is one of the most comprehensive and constructive pieces of retirement legislation to come before the Congress since enactment of the original law in 1920."

## Around The Capitol

### NATO DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, in a speech May 8, said the meeting in Paris of foreign ministers of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries produced a decision which "could be of historic importance." The foreign ministers of Canada, Italy and Norway were named to study "ways and means to improve and extend cooperation in non-military fields and to develop greater unity within the Atlantic community." Dulles warned, however, there was not yet agreement on a "clear definition of the concept of close Atlantic unity." (Weekly Report, p. 502)

Dulles said the Paris meeting faced the problem of developing NATO into "something more solid than is now the case." Despite "a marked development of the consultative process," he said, "matters of vital importance to the Atlantic community are not being given timely consideration on a community basis."

On the Middle East situation, Dulles said NATO felt "grave concern" that Russia "had sought to further its end by playing fast and loose with peace in the area." However, he said he thought "somewhat greater confidence" might be placed in United Nations processes of settlement "since the Soviet Union seems increasingly aware of the dangerous consequences of reckless action." (Weekly Report, p. 437)

### Capitol Briefs

#### AIRPORT SEGREGATION

The Civil Aeronautics Administration May 4 said it would deny federal funds for the construction of airport facilities to be used on a racially segregated basis. The CAA order provided the government would not contribute any money for that part of a building from which persons may be barred for reasons of race, creed or color. The provision was similar to one Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) has been trying to get tacked on federal aid to education. (Weekly Report, p. 103)

#### CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

John T. Gojack, vice president of the United Electrical Workers Union (Ind.), May 3 was convicted of contempt of Congress by U.S. District Judge David A. Pine in Washington. Gojack was found guilty of six of nine counts in an indictment charging him for refusing to answer some questions about Communism before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 393)

#### DISARMAMENT

Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's assistant on disarmament, May 8 said, after returning from United Nations disarmament talks in London, that "if the Soviets would make a change on accepting aerial inspection as they have now made on accepting ground inspection, agreement (between Russia and the United States) would

### Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower May 4 told his 86th news conference he did not necessarily agree this country should step up its production of B-52 bombers. Production of such planes, the President said, already had been stepped up twice. The President said it is vital that this country's air power needs be satisfied and in the case of quality the U.S. must not permit itself to lag behind anyone. (Weekly Report, p. 504)

The President also said:

He would want to give very careful study to the idea of a constitutional limitation on income taxes before making up his mind. (1955 Almanac, p. 610)

The secrecy the country has concerning publication of information about nuclear developments is provided for by law.

The whole western world was disappointed that the disarmament conference in London failed to make any progress. (Weekly Report, p. 529)

There was no reason to believe any of the activities of Murray M. Chotiner violated the rules of ethics laid down by Eisenhower for his administration. (Weekly Report, p. 506)

His physicians had told him he could continue indefinitely his present schedule of work.

\* \* \*

Eisenhower May 9 told his 87th news conference he wished to re-emphasize his belief that the country should have adequate all-around military strength, including air power, rather than concentrating on having more of any one type of weapon than a potential enemy.

The President also said:

No one would say the government security program is working perfectly, but progress has been made.

The mission of United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to the Middle East did produce a cease-fire agreement which the President hoped would hold.

be near at hand." Stassen summed up the London negotiations in these words: "We made some significant progress, but the areas of disagreement still are more important than the areas of agreement." (Weekly Report, p. 529)

#### FOREIGN AID REPORT

President Eisenhower May 7 sent to Congress the ninth semi-annual report on the Mutual Security Program covering operations from July 1-Dec. 31, 1955. The President said "two conspicuous changes" occurred during the six months: "efficient transfer" of administrative responsibility to the International Cooperation Administration from its predecessor, Foreign Operations Administration; and "sharply increased activity" by Russia in barter trade and aid to non-Communist countries.

## Capitol Quotes

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**MAN AND BEAST --** "The Army came in for quite a beating...when a House appropriations subcommittee discovered that there are more officers and men in the Veterinary Corps than there are animals in the Army's possession. The Corps numbers 466 officers and men. The Army has only 124 horses and 314 mules in its entire organization.... The catch is that the Veterinary Corps has been responsible for other things, such as meat inspection, and that it is still carrying out other duties and assignments. Nevertheless, there is probably really no justification for continuing a Veterinary Corps as such. Most of the horses are used for ceremonial parades and for military police operations, while the mules are part of the complement of mountain troop units. At least no one can say the animals are not well looked after, with more than one veterinarian for every possible patient." -- Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) May 6 radio script.

**NATO --** "...the Secretary of State called for the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into a political and economic force as well as a military bulwark against communism. This is an encouraging shift in the Secretary's attitude, in my opinion. Throughout the free world, there has for months been recognition that NATO must be reinvigorated". -- Rep. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) May 3 newsletter.

**RIDERS --** "There is entirely too much piggyback legislating; that is, the attaching of legislative riders, because of the fear that the rider could not stand up for passage if offered as a separate bill. There is no reason why these legislative matters should not be treated separately. If a proposal will make a good law, there is no reason why it could not be debated on its own merits. If it would result in a bad law, it has no business being attached to a good law simply because it cannot pass on its own merits." -- Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas) May 4 newsletter.

**Tourists --** "One of America's major exports is the over \$1.5 billion annually spent abroad by U.S. tourists.... Some 185,417 Americans made foreign trips during January, February and March. 143,748 of them were civilians.... New York residents got the most passports, but Californians were not far behind.... Biggest surprise in the State Department figures concerns who does this traveling.... Housewives got 43,785 of the 142,478 passports actually issued during the quarter and second came 9,194 secretaries.... Compare this with but 2,528 travelling salesmen and 271 missionaries! Least traveled appear to be draftsmen, only two of whom got far enough from their drawing boards to apply for passports.... Half our travelers headed for the British Isles and Western Europe. Next in popularity are the Far East and Latin America. Two-thirds of all travel is for pleasure.... The State Department...figures show the most traveled people are those over 60 years of age. Next is the over 50 group .... Your worst chance for taking a trip comes when you are either over 76 or under 20." -- Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) May 9 newsletter.

**CAPITOL DOME --** "Many Americans are...taking trips to the nation's Capitol. And, one of the first questions that is asked during a tour of the Capitol building is, 'What is that statue on top of the dome...?' It is a statue of a woman which has stood in this conspicuous location since 1863. The Symbol of Liberty is clothed in flowing robes with her right hand resting on the hilt of a sheathed sword, her left hand holding a wreath and a shield.... This year the huge dome and the statue itself have given way to a 40-man brush wielding force. Every Presidential election year the huge task of refinishing the cast-iron dome, which measures 135 feet and 5 inches in diameter at its base, and the 19½ foot Lady, is carried on to improve the attractiveness of the Capitol building and to preserve the structure. This refurbishing, which also includes the central sandstone portion of the Capitol building, will consume 1,000 gallons of paste paint, 250 gallons of raw oil, 475 gallons of turpentine and 25 gallons of drying material. Total cost of the 150-day project is estimated at nearly \$50,000." -- Rep. Walt Horan (R Wash.) April 27 newsletter.

**SEGREGATION --** "It is shockingly immoral and totally illegal for anyone to dare to suggest that federal funds shall be used at any time to support any group, much less a state, which is in open defiance of the federal law of the land. We are not dealing with public opinion; right now six states of our Union by legislative vote are in total, absolute and open defiance of the Supreme Court.... Under no condition, short of armed insurrection, should federal troops be used to force these people to comply with the law...but on the other hand, by no stretch of the imagination, can we use one cent of federal funds to further give aid and comfort to this insurrection." -- Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) May 6 address.

**FARM BILL --** "On May 5, 1955, the House approved a farm bill and sent it to the Senate. Today, one year and 11,000 bills later, we are still without a farm program. What has happened in the interval reflects no credit on representative government, and augurs little good for the farmer, who, willy-nilly, has become a pawn in election-year politics.... The shade of Jefferson, who warned eloquently against letting the federal government tell us when to sow and when to reap, must have shuddered at the performance of his political descendants. For under this bill, the Department of Agriculture can extend its authority to virtually every farm in our land. The men, who, above all others, have lived proudly in freedom can now be systematically suffocated by government red tape. There are some good things in the bill.... But the provision for mandatory supports of feed grains will only tighten the cost-price noose around the necks of northeastern farmers, and it erodes the freedom of every family farm in the country, in my judgment." -- Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) May 10 newsletter.

**SURPLUSES --** "The real way to reduce our surpluses -- and thus allow farm prices to rise -- is to attack the problem at the source of supply.... The soil bank program provides a fair and sound method for doing just that." -- Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.) May 9 release.

# Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

## In This Appendix . . . (April 29 - May 6)

### Bills Acted On . . . . . PAGE A-116

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

### Bills Introduced . . . . . PAGE A-118

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## Bills Acted On

**EXPLANATORY NOTE:** Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

## 1. Public Laws

### Public Law 491

HR 8957 -- Extend time within which D.C. Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to civic auditorium to be constructed in D.C., and provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until construction of such auditorium has been completed. MORRISON (D La.). House District of Columbia reported March 22, amended. Senate District of Columbia reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 492

S 2587 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize President to make commissioned corps a military service in time of emergency involving national defense, and authorize payment of uniform allowances to officers of corps in certain grades when required to wear the uniform. HILL (D Ala.). House Labor and Public Welfare reported July 29. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30. House Foreign Commerce reported April 9, 1956. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 493

H J Res 444 -- Authorize and request President to issue a proclamation in connection with centennial of birth of Woodrow Wilson. HARRISON (D Va.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 27. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 494

S 2755 -- Designate reservoir above Monticello Dam in California as Lake Berryessa. KUCHEL (R Calif.). Senate Public Works reported March 7. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House passed on consent calendar April 16, 1956, in lieu of HR 7858. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 495

HR 6712 -- Amend section 1237 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain corporations, public utilities and certain acquired property. BOGGES (D La.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported March 22, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 26, amended. House agreed to Senate amendments April 12, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 496

S 1736 -- Amend section 5146 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re qualifications of directors of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27, amended. Senate passed May 31, amended. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27. House passed April 18, 1956. President signed April 27, 1956.

### Public Law 497

HR 9428 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Public Health Service. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 16, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 18, 1956. House passed April 24, 1956. President signed May 1, 1956.

### Public Law 498

S J Res 160 -- Make provisions to suspend application of certain laws of U.S. re counsel employed by Special Committee of Senate established by S. Res 219, 84th Congress. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), and other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported April 16, 1956. Senate passed April 19, 1956. House passed April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956.

### Public Law 499

HR 5310 -- Quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in City of Pensacola, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 16. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956.

### Public Law 500

HR 7058 -- Amend Hawaiian Organic Act re compensation of supreme court justices and circuit court judges. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956.

### Public Law 501

HR 8728 -- Authorize burial in national cemeteries of the remains of certain commissioned officers of Public Health Service. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. House passed on consent calendar March 5. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956.

### Public Law 502

S 1188 -- Amend section 5240 of Revised Statutes, as amended, re examination of national banks. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Senate passed May 31. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 27, amended. House passed April 18, 1956. Senate concurred in House amendments April 19, 1956. President signed April 30, 1956.

### Public Law 503

S 1287 -- Make certain increases in annuities of annuitants under Foreign Service retirement and disability system. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 21. Senate passed June 24. House passed Aug. 1, 1955, amended. Senate disagreed to House amendment Jan. 12. House adopted conference report April 16, 1956. Senate adopted conference report April 18, 1956. President signed May 1, 1956.

### Public Law 504

S J Res 150 -- Authorize printing and binding of an edition of Senate Procedure and provide same shall be subject to copyright by authors. JOHNSON (D Texas), Knowland (R Calif.). Senate passed Feb. 27, 1956. House Administration reported April 23, 1956. House passed April 23, 1956. President signed May 2, 1956.

### Public Law 505

S 1194 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Interior of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, Neb., as unit of Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed July 25, 1955, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 6, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments April 19, 1956. President signed May 2, 1956.

## 2. Sent to President

HR 1603 -- Terminate prohibition against employment of Mongolian labor in construction of reclamation projects. RHODES (R Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 27. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

HR 1835 -- Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes in Sedgwick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported April 4, amended. House passed April 18, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

HR 4118 -- Amend section 601 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re computation of 10-year recapture period. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

HR 4791 -- Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 10, amended. House passed May 17, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

HR 5787 -- Authorize settlement of claims for residential structures heretofore erected at expense of patients on grounds of Public Health Service hospital, Carville, La. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9. House passed May 17. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

HR 7952 -- Require inspection and certification of certain mechanically propelled vessels carrying passengers. RAY (R N.Y.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 27, amended. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. House passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

HR 8535 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955 re construction of irrigation distribution systems. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar March 19, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

H J Res 513 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built cargo vessels. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 26, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

## 3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 504 -- Amend title 28, re making U.S. Custom Court, a Constitutional Court. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported April 24, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

S 1622 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, of Missouri River Basin project. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

S 2913 -- Extend for two years Advisory Committee on Weather Control, CASE (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

S 3163 -- Amend section 401 (e) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, in order to authorize permanent certification for certain air carriers operating in Hawaii and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

S 3266 -- Authorize officers of Coast and Geodetic to act as notaries in places outside continental limits of U.S. and Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

S 3391 -- Provide for regulation of interstate transportation of migrant farm workers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Bricker (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956, Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956.

S 3524 -- Give effect Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 460 -- Amend section 4402 of Revised Statutes, as amended, (46 U.S.C. 475) re life preservers for river steamers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 28. Senate passed April 13. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 743 -- Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 1358 -- Authorize modification of flood control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit 513-512R, Richardson County, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 1378 -- Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in our navigable waters of U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 1790 -- Amend section 4153 of Revised Statutes, as amended, to authorize more liberal propelling power allowances in computing net tonnages of certain vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, Senate passed June 14. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 1791 -- Amend section 3 of act of April 25, 1940, 54 Stat. 164, re lights required to be carried by motorboats. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 8, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956.

S 2822 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to transfer approximately 9 acres of land in Hualapai Indian Reservation, Ariz., to school district No. 5, Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 2, 1956, amended.

S J Res 105 -- Authorize President of U.S. to designate period beginning Sept. 17 and ending Sept. 23 of each year as Constitution Week. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Judiciary reported April 30, 1956.

## 4. House Bills and Resolutions

### FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 7500 Establish Commission and Advisory Committee on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 25. House passed April 30, 1956.

HR 8228 -- Suspend for two years duty on crude bauxite and on certain calcined bauxites. BOOGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended. House passed May 2, 1956.

HR 8615 -- Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1959 (the termination date for inductions into armed forces), and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within two years after retirement or reinstatement in case of servicemen dying overseas before such date. COOPER (D Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported April 25, 1956, amended. House passed May 2, 1956.

HR 8807 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956.

HR 10875 -- Enact Agricultural Act of 1956, re soil bank. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported April 30, 1956. House passed May 3, 1956, 314-78.

HR 10890 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. PRESTON (D Ga.). House Appropriations reported April 27, 1956. House passed May 2, 1956.

### COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2603 -- Increase areas within which officers and members of Metropolitan Police force and Fire Department of D.C. may reside. KEARNS (R Pa.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 5256 -- Provide for redemption of certain unused stamps. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 5790 -- Amend federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Act, as amended. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 6769 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956.

HR 5782 -- Amend section 7 of "Act making appropriations to provide for government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903," approved July 1, 1902, as amended. WIER (D Minn.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 7190 -- Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended.

HR 7896 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land in city of Hogansville, Ga., to city of Hogansville. FLYNT (D Ga.). House Government Operations reported May 1, 1956, amended.

HR 8102 -- Provide for disposition of monies arising from deductions from carriers on account of loss or damage to military or naval material in transit. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956.

HR 8225 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956.

HR 8547 -- Revive and reenact act entitled "An Act authorizing Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y." KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15, amended. House passed on consent calendar, April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956.

HR 8636 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported May 3, 1956.

HR 8709 -- Continue effectiveness of act of July 17, 1953, (67 Stat. 177) as amended. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported May 2, 1956.

HR 8810 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, equip, maintain and operate a new fish hatchery in vicinity of Miles City, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 9207 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956.

HR 9429 -- Provide medical care for dependents of members of uniformed services. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22, amended. House passed March 2. Senate Armed Services reported April 30, 1956, amended.

HR 9451 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Seminole Indians, and provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended.

HR 9606 -- Amend U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended. JUDD (R Minn.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 3, 1956, amended.

HR 9822 -- Provide for establishment of a trout hatchery on Davidson River in Pisgah National Forest in North Carolina. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 10060 -- Amend D.C. Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953, as amended. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956.

HR 10375 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide recognition for meritorious service by members of Police and Fire Departments of D.C.", approved March 4, 1929. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956.

HR 10768 -- Amend section 5 of act of Aug. 7, 1946, entitled "An Act for retirement of public school teachers in D.C.", as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 2, 1956, amended.

HR 10986 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MAHON (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 3, 1956.

## Bills Introduced

(APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
Welfare	District of Columbia
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Indian & Territorial Affairs
Administrative Policy	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
International Relations	Presidential Policy
5. LABOR	General
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

## 1. Agriculture

S 3756 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a two-price plan for rice -- Agriculture. S 3757 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re national acreage allotment for rice -- Agriculture. S 3758 -- MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 4/30/56 -- Assist American farmer by providing use of motor fuels of alcohol manufactured from agricultural product grown upon farms in U.S.; to utilize grains in surplus to balance consumption with production of certain agricultural products -- Finance.

HR 10901 -- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide that rental income from farming, and amounts received under soil bank program, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of federal old-age and survivors insurance system -- Ways and Means. HR 10903 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance and benefits for others who are in need through issuance of certificates to be used in acquisition of surplus agricultural food products -- Ways and Means.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through May 3, 1956.

	Senate	House	Resolutions
Bills	3,761	11,020	S J Res None
Joint Resolutions	165	612	S Con Res None
Concurrent			S Res 251 to 258
Resolutions	76	236	H J Res 612
Simple Resolutions	258	497	H Con Res 235 to 236
TOTAL	4,260	12,365	H Res 490 to 497

HR 10926 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend section 5 (b) of Farm Credit Act of 1937, as amended, to permit an officer or any employee of any corporation operating under supervision of Farm Credit Administration, to be elected to membership on a farm credit board -- Agriculture.

HR 10931 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 5/1/56 -- Strengthen notion by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of acts of April 6, 1949, as amended, and August 31, 1954 -- Agriculture.

HR 10956 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide a 1-year moratorium on loan contracts executed between U.S. and certain farmers, ranchers and stockmen -- Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

HR 10986 -- MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/3/56 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957 -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11006 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of Federal Highway Act, to enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct and maintain timber access roads, to permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber -- Public Works.

### 3. Education and Welfare

#### HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HR 10914 -- ROBISON (R Ky.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend National School Lunch Act so to permit donations of agricultural commodities, in certain cases to schools above high school level -- Labor.  
HR 10962 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 203 (b) (2) of National Housing Act to provide a new and more liberal housing program -- Banking and Currency.

#### SAFETY AND HEALTH

HR 10905 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 4/30/56 -- Authorize program of grants for construction of medical and dental educational and research facilities -- Commerce.  
HR 10916 -- SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide a library of captioned films for deaf and hard of hearing -- Administration.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY

HR 10950 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Commerce.  
HR 10959 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a minor child shall be deemed dependent upon an insured individual at time required for entitlement to benefits if such individual (pursuant to court order) was then legally obligated to contribute to his support -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10994 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend title V of Social Security Act to increase amounts which may be made available thereunder as grants to states for maternal and child welfare -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10997 -- GREEN (D Pa.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to HR 10950.

#### WELFARE NO INTRODUCTIONS

### 4. Foreign Policy

#### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

H Res 495 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 5/3/56 -- Convey testimony and findings of Katyn Special Committee to U.N. and Polish Communist Government -- Foreign Affairs.  
H Res 496 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to H Res 495.  
H Res 497 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/56 -- Request President to forward evidence and findings of Select Committee on Conduct and Investigation and Study of Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of Katyn Forest Massacre to U.S. Mission to U.N. -- Foreign Affairs.  
H Con Res 235 -- MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide that U.S. delegation in U.N. request free elections in Slovak Nation -- Foreign Affairs.

### 5. Labor

#### NO INTRODUCTIONS

### 6. Military and Veterans

#### DEFENSE POLICY

HR 10900 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 5, 1953, chapter 321 (67 Stat. 363) -- Armed Services.  
HR 10932 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/1/56 -- Provide that when poultry is procured for use of Armed Forces producer thereof shall receive not less than parity price -- Armed Services.  
HR 11013 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio -- Armed Services.

#### VETERANS

S 3754 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950, as amended, to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits -- Armed Services.

HR 10902 -- BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide that enlisted men shall be retired by Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in highest grade or rank satisfactorily held by them in any of those services -- Armed Services.  
HR 10955 -- McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for advancement on retired list of persons retired for disability after 30 years' service or more -- Armed Services.  
HR 11009 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend section 500 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Veterans.

### 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

#### CIVIL SERVICE

HR 10925 -- DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/1/56 -- Revise Civil Service Retirement Act -- Civil Service.  
HR 10989 -- BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide permanent reemployment priority for persons holding service who are separated from such service -- Civil Service.  
HR 11003 -- LANIKORD (D Md.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for increases in annuities under Civil Service Retirement -- Civil Service.  
HR 11004 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to HR 10925.

#### COMMEMORATIVE

HR 11000 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

#### CONGRESS

HR 11005 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands -- Interior.  
HR 11008 -- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide that Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act shall not apply to persons attempting to influence adoption by Congress of proposed amendments to Constitution -- Judiciary.

#### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

HR 10966 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and for protection of such persons from lynching -- Judiciary.  
HR 10967 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers -- Administration.  
HR 10968 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry -- Labor.

#### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 3759 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/30/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court -- Judiciary.  
S 3760 -- DANIEL (D Texas), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Welker (R Idaho), Butler (R Md.), Payne (R Maine) -- 4/30/56 -- Provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs -- Judiciary.

HR 10911 -- POFF (R Va.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C., by adding a new chapter defining crimes and providing penalties for possession, transportation and sale of narcotics -- Judiciary.  
HR 10924 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to allow compensation to counsel assigned by court in criminal cases -- Judiciary.  
HR 10988 -- BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide a remedy for injuries to persons and property caused by negligent or wrongful act or omission of individuals granted diplomatic immunity by U.S. -- Judiciary.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 10947 -- BROTHILL (R Va.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide particular designations for highway bridge over Potomac River at 14th Street in D.C. -- D.C.  
HR 11002 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/56 -- Regulate and license pawnbrokers in D.C. -- D.C.

#### INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HR 10909 -- MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 4/30/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and to establish Minnesota Indian Administration -- Interior.  
HR 10993 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend act of Aug. 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 868), re Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah -- Interior.

#### LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

HR 10928 -- MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend act of July 1, 1870, to provide for return by U.S. to heirs of Gen. John C. Fremont of certain land in San Francisco taken by U.S. from said General Fremont without payment of just compensation therefor, for return by U.S. of certain land to city and county of San Francisco -- Armed Services.

HR 10929 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/1/56 -- Similar to HR 10928.  
HR 10946 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for disposition of surplus personal property to territorial government of Alaska until December 31, 1958 -- Interior.  
HR 10954 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Affirm that title to certain tracts of land in California vested in State of California on September 28, 1850 -- Interior.  
HR 10960 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Revise boundary of Kings Canyon National Park, in California -- Interior.  
HR 10998 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/3/56 -- Exclude certain lands from Sequoia National Park, California -- Interior.  
HR 11001 -- JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress -- Interior.

#### POST OFFICE

HR 10913 -- RHODES (D Pa.) -- 4/30/56 -- Amend sections 2 and 3 of act of October 30, 1951 (39 U.S.C., secs. 289a and 290a-10) re certain rates of postage on second and third-class mail -- Civil Service.  
HR 10951 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 5/2/56 -- Authorize Postmaster General to acquire space for off-street parking facilities in connection with U.S. post offices -- Civil Service.  
HR 10958 -- PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate Military Order of Purple Heart -- Civil Service

#### PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HR 10992 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed -- Government Operations.

#### GENERAL

HR 10948 -- CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park, in Missouri -- Interior.  
HR 10949 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 633 of title 28, U.S.C., prescribing fees of U.S. Commissioners -- Judiciary.  
HR 10970 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/2/56 -- Direct Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution to proceed with acquisition of works of art as authorized by joint resolution of May 17, 1938, and to provide for display of such works of art in galleries and museums throughout U.S. -- Administration.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

#### BUSINESS AND BANKING

HR 10969 -- SADLAK (R Conn.) -- 5/2/56 -- Amend section 14 of Bankruptcy Act -- Judiciary.

#### COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

HR 10961 -- TALLE (R Iowa) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide that for purposes of clause (6) of section 203 (b) of Interstate Commerce Act, butter shall not be held to be a manufactured product -- Commerce.  
HR 10963 -- THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/2/56 -- Establish Federal Maritime Board as an independent agency -- Government Operations.  
HR 10967 -- ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, to permit use of vessel revolving funds for vessel activation and deactivation -- Merchant Marine.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

HR 10953 -- HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/2/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 10995 -- DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/3/56 -- Similar to HR 10953.  
HR 11012 -- SMITH (R Kan.) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Trego County, Kan. -- Merchant Marine.

#### PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

HR 10952 -- GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/2/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct San Luis unit of Central Valley project, California -- Interior.  
HR 10964 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for municipal use of storage water in Benbrook Dam, Texas -- Public Works.  
HR 10990 -- BURDICK (R N.D.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize Corps of Engineers to compensate city of Williston, N.D., for acquisition and replacement of municipal water supply and water treatment facilities which will be damaged, impaired or rendered inoperative by construction and operation of Garrison Dam and Reservoir on Missouri River -- Public Works.  
HR 10996 -- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1936, applying to channel improvement or channel rectification projects for flood control -- Public Works.  
HR 10999 -- HORAN (R Wash.) -- 5/3/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Spokane Valley federal reclamation project, Washington and Idaho -- Interior.  
HR 11007 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/3/56 -- Provide that owners of land acquired for public works projects shall in certain cases be entitled to reimbursement for resettlement costs resulting from such acquisition -- Armed Services.  
HR 11010 -- SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/3/56 -- Create Muscatine Bridge Commission and authorize said commission and its successors to acquire by purchase or condemnation and to construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Muscatine, Iowa -- Public Works.

#### TAXES AND TARIFFS

HR 10923 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/1/56 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Code of 1939, re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10927 -- McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/1/56 -- Extend for 1 year existing privilege of free importation of book bindings and covers by certain institutions -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10930 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 5/1/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10957 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide for free entry of certain stained glass or prefabricated panels of stained glass imported for use in construction of a new sanctuary and auxiliary buildings for First Presbyterian Church of Stamford, Conn. -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10965 -- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/56 -- Provide a deduction for income-tax purposes in case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself -- Ways and Means.  
HR 10991 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/3/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and to encourage small-business concerns to engage in foreign trade -- Ways and Means.  
HR 11011 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 5/3/56 -- Impose an additional 10 cents a pound tax on synthetic tobacco, tobacco stems or tobacco scraps -- Ways and Means.  
H J Res 612 -- MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/30/56 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. to tax incomes, inheritances and gifts -- Judiciary.

## Congressional Quiz

How many familiar quotations in American politics and history can you identify with their author? Here is a test with six possible correct answers. A score of five gives you an expert's rating.

1. Q--A President who had just been renominated by his party for another term made the following statement: "I have not permitted myself, gentlemen, to conclude that I am the best man in the country, but I am reminded in this connection of an old Dutch farmer who remarked that it was not best to swap horses while crossing a stream." Was the President: (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) George Washington?



A--(b) Abraham Lincoln, in an address to a delegation of the National Union League that had called to congratulate him on his renomination in 1864.

2. Q--Who stated his policy in the following much-quoted terms: "There is a homely adage which runs, 'Walk softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.'"

A--Theodore Roosevelt. The phrase became a slogan to describe his strong foreign policy and his advocacy of military preparedness.

3. Q--At the 1948 Democratic convention a speaker asked, "What is a bureaucrat? A bureaucrat is a Democrat who holds an office that some Repub-

lican wants." Was the speaker (a) Adlai E. Stevenson (b) Woodrow Wilson (c) Alben Barkley?

A--(c) The late Alben Barkley, whose humor was a famous trademark.

4. Q--What American made the following statement: "It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." (a) George Washington (b) Thomas Jefferson (c) ex-Sen. Burton K. Wheeler.

A--(a) George Washington. The often-quoted sentence was part of Washington's farewell address. The phrase "entangling alliances" frequently attributed to him actually originated with Thomas Jefferson.

5. Q--The only Democrat to be given his party's nomination for the Presidency three times without ever being elected concluded a speech at the 1896 nominating convention with these words: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold." Who was he?

A--William Jennings Bryan. His oratory was on the subject of the gold standard.

6. Q--Can you name the author of this statement: "These unhappy times call for the building of plans that rest upon the forgotten, the unorganized but indispensable units of economic power, for plans ...that put their faith once more in the forgotten man at the bottom of the economic pyramid."

A--Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a radio speech in April, 1932, when he was governor of New York.

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## Dean Steps Down

Walter F. George (D Ga.), dean of the Senate and its principal voice in foreign policy matters, announced his retirement effective in January. George has served since 1922 as a Senator. He said he was retiring for "good" reasons, interpreted to mean his age and health. President Eisenhower offered him a post as personal representative to NATO and George indicated he would accept the offer. George's retirement opens the way for a new head of the Senate Foreign Relations committee; and all but assures the election of Herman Talmadge to succeed him. (Page 549)

## Housing Slowdown

A split has developed in Congress over pushing Uncle Sam deeper into the banking business to perk up home building. Housing and Home Finance Agency statistics show home construction has been in a nose dive for the first three months of 1956 compared to the same period in 1955. Albert M. Cole, head of the agency, says the trend will reverse itself. Meanwhile, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported a clean, omnibus housing bill with two principal features: liberalization of terms to aid elderly persons to purchase homes and authorization of 135,000 public housing units per year, compared to the 75,000 in two years asked by President Eisenhower. (Page 531, 536)

## Primaries A-Plenty

Six primaries occupied the politically minded. President Eisenhower received about the same percentage of the total vote cast in 1952 in outdistancing Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in the Indiana race. No crossovers were permitted there. Former Sen. Millard Tydings (D) apparently squeaked out a win over George C. Mahoney for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Maryland. Kefauver outpolled Mr. Eisenhower there with the Democratic Senatorial primary drawing out the voters to help swell the total party vote. Gov. Leroy Collins became the first Floridian ever to win the Democratic gubernatorial nomination without a runoff primary. (Page 547)

### Roll-Call Votes

Senate: District of Columbia transit system, disaster insurance, p. 546.

House: Defense appropriation, p. 544.

### Campaign Spending

The Republicans outdistanced the field in campaign receipts and spending for the first quarter of 1956. The various Republican groups collected \$2,634,632.21 or 80 percent of all the money gathered in by various groups in the political field. The GOP groups reported spending \$1,552,725.09 in the period. The Democrats collected \$182,467.15 or 5 percent of the total; spent \$269,154.85 or 12 percent of all reported spending. (Page 550)

## Defense Outlook

The collapse of the London disarmament talks has helped confirm a basic assumption among Washington officials, that U.S. defense spending will continue at about the \$35 billion rate for as long as anyone cares to look ahead. No cut will be made in U.S. defense outlays short of the still elusive East-West agreement on a comprehensive arms reduction plan. An increase still is not out of the question, even though the House in approving \$33.6 billion for defense spending, rejected a move to add an additional \$1 billion for construction of more B-52 bombers. (Page 529, 541)

## Lobby Spending Up

Railroad and trucking lobbies, warring over the nation's transportation policy, dominate the increased first quarter lobby spending report for 1956. The Assn. of American Railroads tops the spenders with reported outlays of \$46,402.59. In third place is the American Trucking Assns., with reported spending of \$35,907.15. The battle over transportation policy follows the recommendation of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy for less transportation controls. (Page 525)